

מדינת ישראל

משרד הממשלה

משרד

(יגאל)

יגאל סלמה - בלומ'ם / והי' כ"א

כשר'ם

יגאל 105.1

מס' תיק מקורי

922

מחלקה

(יגאל)



שט' תיק: יוגוסלביה - דוחות והערכות

מזהה פנימי: חצ-3550/27

מזהה פריט: 0002skk

כתובת: 2-110-4-6-9

תאריך הדפסה: 20/02/2018



משרד
דואר
3.1.1965
105.1 י"ז

LEGATION D'ISRAEL

צירות ישראל

בלגרד, א' בטבת תשכ"ו
24 בדצמבר 1965

1127

י.ג. 105.1

אל : מזא"ר

מאת : הצירות, בלגרד

הנדון: ברכת שר ההגנה היוגוסלבי
ליחידה בסיני

לרגל יום הצבא היוגוסלבי ב-22 בדצמבר
פורסמה כאן ברכת שר ההגנה, איואן גושניאק,
ליחידה היוגוסלבית בחצי האי סיני, לאמור:

"המשיכו במסורת של המשמרות הקודמות ותנו
תרומתכם לשמירת השלום בחלק ההוא של העולם, המשיכו
לפתח שיתוף פעולה פורה עם שאר היילי אונ"ף, היו
המליצים של חיזוק נוסף של ידידותנו הכנה עם
עמי קע"ם וכוחותיה המזוינים".

ב ב ר כ ה,

א. שנון

העחק: חקר



ИЗДАНИЕ ПОСЛЕДНЕЕ

48

7511

prz. 1.50t

$$m^2 = 0.75 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$$

СМЕРЬ : ПЕРВЫЙ СЪЕЗД

NOTES: FROM THE RESEARCH PROJECT
ON THE STATE

1. Das ist kein deutscher c-SS Bruder
 sondern ein Mann der Juden, Neger, Araber,
 dessen Handlungen sind die des Verräters.

[illegible]

Л. Е. Р. С. П.

নাম: _____

38. 07665

ש מ ר

מס 15

חובר : 131200 דצמ 65
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א ל : המשרד ירושלים
מאת : ממישראל בודפשט

מ י ד י

מ ז א ר

להלן תמצית מדו"ח Stefan Grajek על קונגרס חנועות המרי :
בקונגרס שנסתיים אתמול השתתפו 250 ציר מ-24 ארצות, בתוכם 6 צירים
מישראל. הישראלים השתתפו בעבודת הועדות ועל כמח הקונגרס הופיעו
Grajek ו-Berman.
נאום Grajek, שדיבר בין השאר על מדינת ישראל כעל ביתה
החדש של שארית הפליטה, נתקבל באהדה ובתשואות. העתונות ההונגרית
ציטטה את הנאום.

פינת ישראל בתערוכת הבולים של הקונגרס עליו התנוסס דגל ישראל,
עשתה רושם טוב. בפרוספקט על התערוכה מופיע גם בול ישראל לזכר
השואה והמרד.

Grajek וחבריו נפגשו עם חברי משלחות רבות וקשרו אתם קשרי
ידידות.

לחברי המשלחת שביקרו בארגון הפרטיזנים וכן אצל Levai נלחנה
הזדמנות לראות את מיסמכי Toeroek.
לפני ביקורים אלה שוחחתי אתם על הנושא ולפי מה שסיפרו לי אחר כך,
הם לא נתפסו לשום תגובה מחייבת.

דו"ח מפורט של Grajek בדיף היוצא מכאן מחרתיים.

ה מ מ ו נ ה

שחה רוחם 2 סרוהם מנכל 2 סמנכל תקוע מזאר הסברה קבט מער רם
לב / רל

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α ε ε γ ε

Б Т Ж Г.

Stefan Glatjek
- 1 Glatjek

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Levi's • Toorok
הנהגת המערכת הכלכלית והמנהלית של המדינה

Դժգոհ էին իր անհաջողություններից և զրկվելուց իրենց հայրենիքից, որ չէին կարողացել հաղթել թուրքերի դեմ, և չէին կարողացել հասնել իրենց նպատակներին։

[illegible]

பெருந்தேவன்

שנה תשס"ז חודש אדר א' י"ג

בלגרד, טז' בכסלו תשכ"ו
10 בדצמבר 1965

1061

יוג. 352.1

אל : מזא"ר

מאת : הממונה הזמני

הנדון: פסל לזכר קרבנות הפאשיזם ב-Osijek

ב- 28 בנובמבר, במסגרת אירועי היום הלאומי היוגוסלבי, הוסר הלוט בעיר אוסייק - מרכזה של סלבוניה (מזרח קואטיה) מפסל לזכר קרבנות הפאשיזם במלחמת העולם השנייה. הפסל הוא פרי יצירתו של א הפסל היהודי האנגלי הנודע Oscar Nemon (שפסל גם את צ'רציל בחייו), יליד אוסייק שהיגר משם לפני ארבעים שנה. הוא מראה דמות של אשה המחזיקה בידה ילד כששניהם מסתכלים איש לעיני רעהו ויחד עם זה אל אצל על.

לפי רעיונו של הפסל מבטא הפסל את האמונה בעתיד טוב יותר של האנושות ואת בשורת הדור שחלף לדור הבא.

הפסל מוקם באחד מככרות המרכזיים של העיר בלב האיזור היהודי מלפנים. העיריה תטע סביבו גן ציבורי.

היוזמה להקמת הפסל באה מאיגוד הקהלות היהודיות ביוגוסלביה וקהלת אוסייק ומימושה נמשך שנים מספר. איגוד הקהלות נשא ברוב ההוצאות. הפסל תרם את הרעיון ואת עבודתו ללא תשלום, כשי למקום מולדתו וזכור לעשרים ושלושה בני משפחתו שהושמדו בשואה.

הסרת הלוט נעשתה במסגרת רשמית חגיגית בנוכחות הפסל, ראשי השלטון המקומי, נציגי הקהלות היהודיות וקהל רב. הונחו זריסר בים, ביניהם של הממונה על צירות ישראל. נורו מטחי אש על ידי פלוגה צבאית נציגת המחוז הצבאי.

נאמו ראש העיר, נציגי איגוד הקהלות ושל קהלת אוסייק, שבנאומו נתן יריעה רחבה של סבל היהודים תחת משטר הנאצי.

אחרי הטקס התקיימה קבלת פנים וארוחת צהרים חגיגית שמארתה היה ראש העיר.

אין על הפסל עצמו ציון מיוחד ליהודים, אם כי המומנט היהודי הודגש על ידי נסיבות חנוכתו:

101

325.1

45 : 524"7

DATE : 15/05/2018

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ԽՈՐԱ ՔՐԷՆ ԵՎՈՐԱՆ ԲԱՅՈՒՆ ԲԱՆԻՔԻ ԵՎ ԲԱՆԻՔԻ ՄԱՐԿԻ
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החלטת המועצה המקומית מס' 107 תשס"ו

אין דעם פארן גאנצן זאך איז אריבער געקומען, און ער האט דאס פארשטאנען.



- נאום הנ"ל של נציג הקהלה
- הופעת המקהלה היהודית של בלגרד באוסייק בערב הסרת הלוח והשתתפותה בטקס עצמו.
- הממונה על נציגות ישראל הוזמן לטקס כנציג זר יחידי, על ידי ראש העיר. נוכחותו צוינה על ידי הנאמים בטקס ובארוחה החגיגית וכן על ידי העתון המקומי.
- העתון היומי המקומי שדיווח בהרחבה על העניין, ציין שהפסל הוקם ביוזמת איגוד הקהלות וקהלת אוסייק (בעתונות המרכזית של בלגרד הופיע רק ציון קצר של המאורע).
- נציג קהלת אוסייק אמר לי שעל ידי מתן אופי אנושי ויוגוסלבי כללי לפסל הושגה מיקחמו המרכזי והמסגרת הרשמית המרשימה של חנוכתו.

ב ב ר כ ה,

א. שנון

העתק: הסברה למזא"ר



- արտաբնական լեզուները:
- արտաբնական լեզուները լեզուներ են, որոնք արտաբնական լեզուներ են:
- արտաբնական լեզուները լեզուներ են, որոնք արտաբնական լեզուներ են:
- արտաբնական լեզուները լեզուներ են, որոնք արտաբնական լեզուներ են:

 $\varepsilon, \varepsilon, \varepsilon, \varepsilon, \pi,$

מקור: משרד החינוך

24. 四六八

27/12

תאריך

מס' שטר

~~הנהלת המעלה~~

אל :

מאת : לשכת השר

ל הנה' מפקדה אלק

ליוצאון קלס ע גפס

בהנה' מועד לראש
בזכרון לראש

בברכה,

שמחה

ש. דיניץ

אלה שמו אלפי וטס,
אפי' הוכחת אהו.

לח

28/12

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תאריך

לתיק מס'



מזכר

אל ש. זינץ

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ל"ה השנתה, בקטע.

מ. כרמל

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תאריך 22/2

אל : מנהל משרד

מאת : לשכת השר

הנני הודיע הממונה
בשר שלטון לפני שמואל
בשר שמואל

כרמון

בברכה,

למנהל

ש. דיניץ

אנא, שלח
אג המכתב
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אי. 3.

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סודי - לממוען בלבד

בלגרד, טז' בכסלו תשכ"ו
10 בדצמבר 1965

1057

יוג. 111.1

אל : מנהל מזא"ר

מאה : א. שנון

הנדון: בורגיבה והפסל Oscar Nemon

הפסל שנוכח בהסרת הלוח מפסלו באוסייק (ראה מכתבי הנדון מהיום) סיפר למזכירתנו המקומית הגב' מירה דימיץ - פליישר כולקמן:

לפני מספר חודשים הוא הוזמן על ידי נשיא טוניס כדי לפסל את ראשו. אחרי התייעצות עם גורמים ישראליים - ביניהם השר אבא אבן - הוא קיבל את ההזמנה ונסע לתוניסיה.

במקום הסתבר לו שבורגיבה לא ידע על יהדותו בעת ההזמנה, אולם במשך "העבודה המשותפת" הם התקרבו ופטרידה בורגיבה כינה אותו כ"ידיד טוב".

נכון החרשם שבורגיבה הוא אנטישמי, אל שהוא כנה במאמציו למען הידברות ערבית - ישראלית, וזאת מחוץ גישה ריאלית למצב.

יחסו אל נאצר הוא שלילי ביותר. הוא כינה אותו כטיפש ובלתי מוכשר שממית אסון על העולם הערבי.

מסרתי את הדברים כפי ששמעתי אותם מפי גב' דימיץ ואין לי יסוד למשוב שהם בלתי מדויקים.

ב ב ר כ ה,

א. שנון

44 3 4 3 2

1942-1943

1. The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is of European descent. This is a fact which has been recognized by the government and the people of the United States for many years. It is a fact which has been recognized by the government and the people of the United States for many years.

1. The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is now living in urban areas. This is a result of the process of urbanization, which has been going on since the beginning of the 20th century. The process of urbanization is the movement of people from rural areas to urban areas. This is done for a variety of reasons, including the search for better living conditions, the desire for education, and the need for employment. The process of urbanization has led to the growth of large cities and the decline of small towns. This has had a significant impact on the way we live and work. The second of these factors is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is now living in the South and West. This is a result of the process of migration, which has been going on since the beginning of the 20th century. The process of migration is the movement of people from one part of the country to another. This is done for a variety of reasons, including the search for better living conditions, the desire for education, and the need for employment. The process of migration has led to the growth of the South and West and the decline of the Midwest. This has had a significant impact on the way we live and work. The third of these factors is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is now living in the Northeast. This is a result of the process of migration, which has been going on since the beginning of the 20th century. The process of migration is the movement of people from one part of the country to another. This is done for a variety of reasons, including the search for better living conditions, the desire for education, and the need for employment. The process of migration has led to the growth of the Northeast and the decline of the South and West. This has had a significant impact on the way we live and work.

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LEGATION D'ISRAEL

צירות ישראל

בלגרד, טו' בכסלו תשכ"ו
9 בדצמבר 1965

105.1

1042

יוג. 1.330

אל : מוז"ר

מאת : הצירות, בלגרד

הנדון: ביולטין מועצת האקדמיות
היוגוסלביות

המוסד הנ"ל שלח לנו את הביולטין המצ"ב.
אנא העבירוהו למוסד ישראלי מעוניין.

ב ב ר כ ה,

א. שמו

העתק: קשרי תרבות

לוטה

ה'א. לספריה הלאומית
פגז ויזדרי נהג



LEGATION D'ISRAËL

1968 MAR 29 11:00 AM

1042

1.032

TO : MR.

FROM : MR.

RE: [illegible]

[illegible text]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

END

5

משרד החוץ
דאר נכנס
XII. 1965

אתונה, יד' בחשון תשכ"ו
8 בדצמבר 1965

ש פ ו ר

1521

אל סר ז. לוין, מנהל המחלקה המדינית, הועד הפועל של ההסתדרות, ת"א
מאת ברוך גלעד, אתונה

הנדון: ועדת חקירה מטעם ה-I.L.O. במצב האיגודים המקצועיים ביוון

בשעתו התעניינת בכוונת ה-I.L.O. לחקור את מצב האיגודים המקצועיים ביוון, לאחר פנייה כפולה הן מסקרים ואנשיו, שטענו שהממשלה (דהיינו ממשלת פאפאנדריאו דאז) מתערבת בחופש האגודים המקצועיים, והן ממשלת יוון דאז, שביקשה אף היא חקירה, כדי להוציא את הרוח מספרשי סקרים ובתקווה להוקיע את מעשי שחיתותו.

השפוע שמעתי מנספח העבודה האמריקני, כי לפי בקשת ממשלת יוון הנוכחית החליט ה-I.L.O. לדחות את החקירה לזמן בלתי מוגבל. האמריקני סיפר שזה לא כבר נתמנה מנכ"ל חדש למשרד העבודה, מאנשי שלומו של ראש הממשלה הנוכחי, סר סטפאנופולוס. אחד הדברים הראשונים שביקש לראות המנכ"ל החדש היה התיק שמכין משרדו לקראת החקירה. התברר שתיק כזה כלל לא קיים, ושלא נעשו כל הכנות מצד משרד העבודה על מנת להציג את ה-case של הממשלה בחקירה. לפיכך הוחלט לבקש דחיית החקירה.

הנספח הוסיף וסיפר כי לפי התרשמותו הלך הרוח בהנהגה הזמנית של ה-GSEE (המורכבת עתה מ-15 אנשי סקרים, 8 אנשי תיאודורו ו-8 אנשי המרכז) הוא לקיים את הקונגרס שנקבע ל-27.2.66, כדי שיוכלו לבחור סוף סוף הנהגה קבועה, ולהשתחרר מהתלות בהתערבותו של בית המשפט. כמובן שההתפתחויות ב-GSEE קשורות בהתפתחויות בזירה הפנימית כאן, כך שקשה לקבוע עתה אם אמנם יתכנס הקונגרס במועדו.

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ב ב ר כ ה ,

ב. גלעד

העתק: ✓ ס ע " ר

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משרד החוץ

מחלקת הקשר

ש מ ר

מברק נכנס - מסווג

מס' 61

חומר : 081830 נוב. 65

הודעת: 091418

אל : המשרד ירושלים

מאת: ממשל ראל באריס

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מער, מזאר.

למי מקור צרפתי מהימן בתוך מיטו במצב בריאות ירוד מאד
ויש אומרים שימיו ספורים.

מרוז.

שחה מנלל 2 סמנכל מער מזאר רם

החפצה:

בג/רב

מברק נכנס - מסווג

1944-1945

1944-1945

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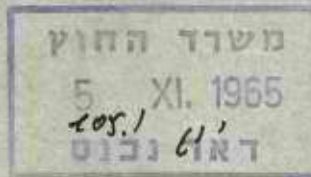
1944-1945

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בלגרד, א' בחשון תשכ"ו
27 באוקטובר 1965

יוג. 105.1



911

אל : מזא"ר

מאת : הממונה הזמני

הנדון: היחסים בין השלטון והכנסייה הקתולית

1. ב- 22 באוקטובר ביקר טיטו בכנסייה בת 600 שנה Župa במקום Tuhelj הסמוך למקום לידתו. לפי העהונות " הוא הראה התענינות מיוחדת בפנקס הלידות בו רשומים הוא ובני משפחתו ". כנראה שזהו מחווה של רצון טוב כלפי הכנסייה הקתולית, במסגרת תהליך שיפור היחסים שהוחל בו לפני כשנה וחצי עם מינויו של החשמן של זגרב Shepar לקרדינל, על ידי האפיפיור.

הנספח האוירי של ארה"ב White אמר לי שממשלת יוגוסלביה מוכנה עקרונית לתת תמיכה כספית לסמינריונים לכמרים, בדומה לתמיכה הניתנת למוסדות אחרים להשכלה גבוהה.

בחודשים האחרונים נערכו הסכמים בין המוסד לביטוח לאומי ולבין איגודי הכמרים ברפובליקות השונות (הקתוליים, האורתודוקסיים והמוסלמיים) בדבר הבטחת זכויות פנסיה לכמרים.

2. בהקשר זה מענינת "איגרת רועים" של הכמורה הקתולית ביוגוסלביה שפורסמה בבטאון הכנסייה בזגרב ב- 5.9. האיגרת מוקדשת לנושא החינוך הדתי. מודגש להורים הדתיים שזו חובתם כלפי הכנסייה וזכותם בהתאם לחוקי המדינה לחנך את הילדים ברוח האמונה הדתית. הדרכים הם: חינוך בבית בגיל הרך ושליחת הילד כשהוא מגיע לגיל בית-ספר לכומר להמשכת חינוך זה.

במסמך נאמר: "לרוע המזל אנו יודעים שגם היום, למרות הוראות החוק והערובות החוקתיות - ישנן נסיונות להגביל ולמנוע חינוך דתי בדרכים שונות. אנו מצהירים שנסיונות אלה מהווים הפרת זכויותיכם כהורים. אם קורים דברים כאלה, בואו אלינו וסיפרו לנו על כל מקרה אינדיבידואלי ואנחנו, בהתאם לחובת הרועים שלנו, נגן על זכויותיכם הקדושות, היות ולזכויות אלה נתנת ערובה בחוקים הפוזיטיביים של מדינתנו".

לדעתי הקטע הנ"ל רומז ברורות על כך שקיים הסדר מעשי בין השלטונות לבין הכנסייה להבטחת חופש הדת.



3. לאחרונה קרה מקרה שכאילו סותר את מגמת "דו-הקיום" בין השלטון לכנסיה. להלן הפרטים לפי העתונות: בית המשפט ב-Vukovar (קרואטיה) דן ב-14 באוקטובר את הכומר הקתולי Marusič Matija ל-18 חודשי מאסר על שימוש לרעה של טכס דתי למטרות אנטי-לאומיות (בניגוד לסעיף 311 של החוק הפלילי).

17 עדים העידו שבטכס הלוויה הנאשם התקיף את השיטה החוקתית של יוגוסלביה הסוציאליסטית. הוא אמר שכל אלה שלא נטבלו ולא מאמינים באלהים הם בוגדים בעמם ומולדתם ושההצלה היחידה מפני מלחמה גרעינית היא בחזרה לכנסיה ולאלהים. עד כאן העתונות.

לדעתי אין כאן סתירה, אלא שקיום המשפט ועד יותר פירסום העניין, באו להזהיר את הכנסיה ואח האוכלוסיה מפני חריגות מכללי הדו-קיום אתה.

4. ייתכן אף שנאומו של ראש קהילת בלגרד בבית הכנסת בראש השנה (מכתבי 837 מ-1.10) הוא "ההד היהודי" למגמה הכללית של שיפור היחסים עם הדת.

ב ב ר כ ה ,

א. שנון

העתק: חקר



בלגוד, כ"ח בחשירי תשכ"א
19 באוקטובר 1960

3854

יוג. 101.1

אל : מזא"ר

מאת : צירוף ישראל, בלגוד

10/1/61

הנדון : נאום טיטו עם שובו מהעצרת.

לקראת שובו של הנשיא טיטו מהעצרת ב- 12/10/60 נערכה בבלגוד קבלת פנים "המונית ונלהבת" אשר הסתיימה בנאום של טיטו בפני כמה עשרות אלפים מאזינים (לפי ההודעה הרשמית הוא נאם בפני 300,000 איש אולם יש בכך משום הגזמה כי אף מבחינה טכנית לא ניתן לרכז באותו מקום מספר כזה של אנשים השווה למחצית חושבי העיר).

מטוסו של הנשיא נחת בשדה התעופה הצבאי שליד העיירה **ATAINICA** המרוחקת כ-20 ק"מ מבלגוד, שם נערכה קבלת פנים רשמית בהשתתפות אנשי צמרת השלטון, פקידי ממשלה וקציני צבא בכירים ונציגי הסגל הדיפלומטי.

הדרך משדה התעופה ועד ככר מרכס-אנגלס במרכז העיר המתה מאנשי הממשל הכחול (יחידת הממשל האישית של הנשיא) המוני עם, פועלים וילדי בתי ספר אשר הובאו במאורגן כדי לחלוק לנשיא כבוד ע"י נשיאת כרזות, קריאות הידד והשלכת פרחים. מכונית הנשיא עברה בתוך השדרה האנושית הזו כשמאחוריו נמשכת שורה ארוכה של מכוניות המשתתפים בקבלת הפנים בשדה התעופה. לאחר קבלת הפנים הנלהבת הזו נראתה העיר כלאחר קרנבל. מכל מקום שליחותו של הנשיא לאו"ם נוצלה כהלכה מבחינה פנימית.

בנאום אשר נשא בצורתו הכללית אופי של דווח על שליחותו לעצרת האומות המאוחדות, סקר הנשיא טיטו את מאמצי המדינות הבלתי תלויות להפגת המתחות; הגשת הצעת ההחלטה בדבר פגישה בין איזנהאואר וחרושצ'ב; ו"התככים" שננקטו להחשלתה. את כשלון ההצעה הציג הנשיא טיטו כנצחון מוסרי, אשר משמעותו חוכר בעתיד כאשר יגבר כוחן של המדינות שוחרות השלום כתוצאה מהצטרפות מדינות אפריקניות חדשות לאו"ם. בשאלת פירוק החמוש הסביר הנשיא טיטו את הסיכסוך בעמדה הסובייטית והגדירה כעמדה עצמאית ובלתי תלויה. לשאלת הסכויים לעתיד התייחס הנשיא בזהירות בציינו שאין מקום לפסימיות וכן לא אופטימיות יתרה.

לוטה חרגום לאנגליה מהנוסח המלא של נאום טיטו.

ב ב ר כ ה ,

י. נוח



2025.01.01

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QXN : 24777 40000, 24777

הענין: לאיזה שם יקראו ויזכרו.

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ամբողջ ԵՄ ժողովը ընդհանուր հանձնարարություն է արձակել, որ
 ԵՄ-ի անդամակցության շուրջ 100 միլիարդ ԵԼԱՄ, որը լրացնում է ԵՄ
 բյուջեի մոտավորապես 10% չափը, օգտագործվի հիմնականում
 ԵՄ-ի անդամակցության շուրջ 100 միլիարդ ԵԼԱՄ, որը լրացնում է ԵՄ

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PRESIDENT TITO'S SPEECH

Belgrade, October 12 (Tanjug) - At a big rally of citizens in the Marx-Engels Square in Belgrade this afternoon, President Tito delivered the following speech:

"Comrades, Citizens,

"Permit me first of all to thank you warmly and cordially for this magnificent welcome which you accorded me today. This joyful welcome has its deep significance. It shows that our peoples are really deeply imbued with the aspirations for peace and that they fully approve our policy, the policy of an uncommitted country, the policy of peace.

The reasons why I personally went to America at the head of our delegation are for the most part known to you. The situation in the world has not been rosy, nor is it so today. The failure of the summit meeting in Paris, the failure experienced by the Ten-Nation Committee in Geneva, the events in Africa, and especially the events in the Congo, all this profoundly disturbed us and that is why we decided that this time I should go to the session of the United Nations General Assembly at the head of our delegation.

We knew that many other heads of states and governments would come there and we wanted to try to do everything possible in that highest forum, international forum, to improve the international situation, that is, to achieve the relaxation of tension.

As soon as I came to the United Nations and met there many friends of ours, I realized that my decision to attend this session was correct, as the situation was more than tense, and the atmosphere was full of electricity. In a word, as you could see later and as you are able to see today, the cold war atmosphere was prevalent. The cold war broke out again with its full force and became worse and worse. The fact that many heads of states and governments, most eminent representatives of various countries, had come there to attend the meetings, shows that the peoples of all countries are very concerned about their future. As one might expect, in the course of this General Assembly's session, passions broke out which might bring humanity to an unknown degree of danger, if there were no forces who represent the conscience of mankind, if there were no forces who also represent the bulk of mankind and who at this session raised their powerful voice against further aggravation and sought for the ways and means to improve the international situation.

Comrade President, our people, each Yugoslav, followed with considerable interest your efforts in New York in order that the best solutions be found in the present strained international situation in order that rapid steps be taken in the direction of settling all conflicting problems which stand in the way of peace and active and peaceful coexistence. Our people listened with greatest pleasure to your words, your constructive proposals on disarmament, your full aid and support which you gave on behalf of the Yugoslav peoples to the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, who are fighting for freedom and independence. Your words in this International Forum were a serious warning to the supporters of the cold war and to all those who by their adventurist plans are pushing the world towards disaster.

Comrade Tito, the foreign policy of socialist Yugoslavia, whose inspirer and leader you are, has brought to our peoples the reputation of the most consistent fighters for peace, equal relations among nations, respect of freedom and independence of each nation, it has brought us the reputation of the most decisive fighters for an active, peace-loving coexistence. Also this session of the United Nations has shown that Yugoslavia's independent foreign policy, her non-committment policy has increased greatly the reputation of our country in the world. Thanks to her consistent and principled attitudes along the line of peace and progress of mankind, implemented by our leaders headed by Comrade Tito, Yugoslavia has become the greatest friend of all nations who are fighting against reactionary aggressive and war-mongering forces in the world.

The influence of the non-committed countries on world events is growing constantly. No serious problem in international relations can be solved today without their active participation. It would not be immodest to say that Comrade Tito has greatly contributed that the voice of the non-committed countries must be obeyed.

Yugoslavia is not, as some say and wish secretly, isolated from the rest of the world and isolated in her efforts for a correct settlement of international problems. She has more and more friends every day because she is consistent in her struggle for peace and active, peace-loving coexistence, because she lends her full moral and political support to all progressive forces in the world.

This policy will create us only friends also in the future. Your friendship will be desired by all true supporters of peace, freedom and progress of mankind.

Allow me to say why I asked, while we were still on board the ship, that I should be among the first to speak at the Assembly. This was primarily because I wished to contribute in a way, with our attitudes, which I set forth later in my speech and in the talks, to making the atmosphere in the General Assembly take a more normal course. I wished that we should act in such a way as to show that the solution of these important international problems which torment the world should be approached in a quieter way, and that it would be very dangerous if the aggravation were to continue, if the spirit of the cold war were to be introduced into this highest international institution.

Unfortunately, what we thought would happen actually happened. Despite all our efforts and the efforts of our allies and friends, the uncommitted countries, that atmosphere nevertheless started to spread in the United Nations. So we immediately took steps on the spot for a very active consultation with the statesmen of the uncommitted countries, looking for ways and means to see that this development should not take an undesired direction,, but that this fifteenth session of the General Assembly should contribute to a relaxation in the world.

Sharp speeches delivered in the Assembly disturbed us greatly. In agreement with Prime Minister Nehru of India, President Nasser of UAR, President Sukarno of Indonesia and President Nkrumah of Ghana, we decided to draw up a document which would be acceptable to the General Assembly. The contents of this document were such that it was very difficult for anyone to be against them and not agree with them. The vast majority of the Assembly, and of the United Nations in general, welcomed this document as a constructive effort to lead to results no matter how small, that is, to relaxation of tension. We asked for a meeting between the President of USA and Prime Minister of the Soviet Union, that they might show, at least by the way, before the representatives of the whole world, their good will, to demonstrate that they take account of the ideas and opinions of other nations, of the vast majority of mankind, who are wanting peace, to show that they wish to sacrifice some of their prestige in the interests of peace, in the interests of mankind.

Although we hoped that such a resolution which was very short and clear, would not have opponents, unfortunately the worst happened - by various machinations in connection with procedure the passing of the resolution as we moved it, was prevented. You know that the Australian representative submitted his amendment but an entire new resolution in a quite different tenor. And when the Assembly turned down this amendment, another amendment was produced which by

various tricks was made to divide that majority which declared itself in favour of the resolution by 42 to 37. In this way we, the representatives of non-committed countries were placed in such a situation as to have to withdraw our resolution rather than leave it incomplete, as otherwise it would have been deprived of that spirit with which we inspired it. Thus we nevertheless did our duty and the whole world now knows that at this Assembly, regardless of procedure and various machinations, the majority is in favour of relaxation and not for further aggravation and bringing of the cold war to the Assembly. The moral victory is not yet in evidence, but it will be seen in the further development of international relations.

At the 15th Assembly seventeen new members have been admitted, primarily African countries, which are all deeply imbued with the wish for peace, because they are poor and undeveloped, and they would like now, when they have achieved their independence, to rise, under as normal conditions as possible, from their undeveloped state and to contribute, along with all peace-loving peoples in the world, that mankind might be saved from a new catastrophe.

At the 15th Assembly a new phenomenon occurred which the big powers did not expect. A new force has come to full expression. True, it had latently existed even before, it was here, but they did not admit it, under-estimated it and spoke about it as an attempt to create the third bloc, etc. This new force, which has obtained expression, does not belong to blocs. It is deeply imbued with the wish for peace and truly represents not only the wishes of the peoples of their countries but also the wishes of the whole progressive and peace-loving mankind. This force has grown so much that the big powers have also started to take it into account. True, there were different attempts, particularly from the part of some western circles, for which I could not say that they are just peace-loving, to somehow disunite this force, to introduce in it an element of confusion and such like, - but this has failed. The non-committed forces, which, as you know well, include India, the U.A.R., Indonesia, Yugoslavia, Ghana and other countries, among which, I may say, are almost all the African and almost all the Asian countries, except China and some other countries, - constitute a magnificent number, a huge part of mankind. This force came to fruition and therein is the victory we accomplished. And the undeveloped countries, no matter how much they need material, technical and every other help - are not disposed to renounce their principles for the sake of this help.

They want peace, they do not want to be a voting machine but they want to preserve their individuality and freedom of their countries, so that they could act freely for the relaxation of tension in the world, and that they could express what they think. While there was once a continuous

fluctuation in the Organization of United Nations, today there is no such a thing. I think, and I am deeply convinced that in the hearts of these peoples there exist the same wish, as is the case with all other peace-loving nations, to express freely their thoughts and aspirations.

The new countries, who have now become members of the United Nations, represent the most undeveloped areas of Africa. They still are not able to come to their full expression, as they are linked with numerous ties to their metropolises etc., but these countries have already shown what way they will take. Their activity will strengthen even more the forces of peace, so that the great powers who today, generally speaking, still speak from the position of power - will have to take into account the voice of the whole mankind, and this is a powerful voice.

The United Nations is of essential importance just for these small and these under-developed countries of Africa and Asia. You are aware of the fact that there was a proposal submitted to the United Nations - though not during my stay there, as at that time it was not officially submitted - to reorganize the United Nations Organization. Of course, such a tendency to reorganize the United Nations, especially because of the developments in the Congo, was not accepted by the majority of members of the organization.

Why? Because these countries are afraid to lose, even temporarily, this only hope in the present tense international situation. They are afraid because, if this reorganization were undertaken, it would take more than one year to execute this procedure, to change the constitution of the United Nations. And what might happen during this time to these countries? Wouldn't there be attempts to bring the spirit of the cold war into these countries, which achieved their independence in various ways? And there, where the conditions are not settled yet, there would not only be cold war but due to various machinations, there would be armed conflicts and civil wars, with immense negative consequences for these peoples.

In our speeches we have, of course, given priority to the colonial questions - the question of the Congo, Algeria etc. We extended full support to the Congolese lawful government, requesting that those negative actions, which have only just found expression, be corrected, which is possible, because it is easier to correct than to start from the beginning. This attitude of ours there, met with a strong approval of all these countries and Yugoslavia affirmed herself again, because, as you may know, we did not wait for others to show us our way in the United Nations. We took the stand and said what we thought also on the Algerian and Congolese questions, as well as other matters, and did not hesitate to criticise openly some actions of certain circles of the United Nations Organization.

Therefore, we view things purely realistically and do not take into account only our own interests. For, sometimes we make sacrifices - and subordinate our own interests to the interests of mankind, the interests of peace. We have made it known clearly that we cannot agree now to such changes at short notice, as would land the United Nations in a chaotic situation although we admit and have said so to the statesmen with whom we had contacts, that we think something for the better should be changed organizationally in the United Nations but not to the detriment of its functioning. For, today there are already about 100 states, and tomorrow there will be over one hundred members in the United Nations and, of course, the present organization will not be suitable for the proper functioning, but it will be necessary to find new, better and more suitable forms, which will be even more capable to ensure the proper functioning of that organization.

Although, as you have seen, we have not succeeded in a full measure to have our resolution adopted in effect, I think we can be satisfied and that what is happening today in the United Nations General Assembly should not discourage us. We have estimated our strength, the value of this peaceful strength and we must pledge ourselves even more actively and work indefatigably in the direction which we have already determined, in order to bring about a relaxation - for if the countries which stand outside blocs were to be only observed and if they failed to invest all their strength for the preservation of peace and realization of cooperation, this might result in a great tragedy for the whole of mankind.

Of course, further development of events in the United Nations is not so very encouraging.

But, you have read, you have had an opportunity to see that many more good speeches were made in the United Nations, speeches which expressed the profound concern and a wish to bring about a relaxation in the world, and primarily in this highest forum.

You have seen that we resolutely expressed our opinion about everything we considered might have negative consequences, and everywhere boldly set out our attitude regardless of any opinions about it and regardless of how this might be reflected on bilateral or personal relations.

How do we view the future situation?

I think, we should not be too pessimistic, nor over-optimistic. For, what happened early at this Session, when a large number of states and peoples decided to resolutely rise against every attempt to solve international problems on the basis of bloc considerations and when it was seen that a voting machine would be less and less decisive here, - all this clearly shows that these men will also have to ponder carefully and

(Continued on next page)

see about taking another course. What has happened so far will have its positive effect only later on.

The second and the main question, one of the greatest that oppress the whole of mankind, was the question of disarmament. We were the first to point out our attitude, to explain our views on that question. There could be no one to blame us, for instance, that, in this case, we follow the conceptions of the Soviet Union. Because this is our attitude, as well. We are also of the opinion that it would be ideal if it were possible to carry out general disarmament. But we treated these things realistically and asked that something at least should be done, that this question should begin to be solved by degrees so that the world might see that good will exists on both sides. I am not going to enter into all the motives by which the West is guided in rejecting the Soviet proposal, which we, understandable support, just as we support the attitude of the Soviet Union on the colonial problem, as this is our attitude as well. We cannot act differently nor pay attention to what one or other side would like, we cannot renounce our principles and attitude which we have always held. But this is not a new attitude, this is an attitude taken long ago.

And, of course, on the disarmament question in the United Nations we extended full support to the attitude of the Soviet Union. Unfortunately, instead of giving priority to the colonial question or to the disarmament question, or vice versa, these two important questions were relegated to the background. It is clear that, when the situation in the General Assembly was aggravated, the regular process of their considerations was made more difficult. But for this no one can blame us, the non-committed forces, but those others.

I must say that this time in the United Nations I gained great experience. I was able to see there a great deal - and I did not spare efforts to do so - and to have talks with as many statesmen as possible belonging to the one, the other or the third side, to learn quite a lot and to see where are hidden those forces which represent the protagonists of the cold war. This time I saw this and it was very instructive for me.

I and all those who were there felt very disappointed, for instance, with the stand taken by the Canadian and Australian representatives, who poured oil on fire and, I must say, to a certain extent with the stand of the British representative, whom we expected to act towards relaxation of the very tense atmosphere in the United Nations. It was a disappointment for us, but it did not discourage us in our efforts to do everything possible to contribute at least something to this relaxation.

I am happy that I was satisfied this time, at this Assembly, in meetings with various statesmen, especially in talks with representatives of non-bloc countries, about the remarkable unity of views on the most important questions which trouble the world today. And this is not something that occurred all of a sudden. This has been entrusted to these friends of ours as a duty by their peoples. We shall endeavour in the future too, without sparing any efforts, to be in closest touch with these friends and not only from time to time, through the United Nations, but shall at every place and always endeavour to act as a force of peace and to do everything to see that those who will be the defenders of peace should get an opportunity to express themselves.

There were tendencies to represent Yugoslavia as increasingly ceasing to be interesting as a factor in international relations. This time again it turned out that this was not correct. Not because we might have achieved though some machinations or agitation that Yugoslav prestige be strengthened even more, but because we have set forth our attitudes of principle, because we have been consistent in our policy, no matter what consequences this might have for us later.

In the course of the 15th session Yugoslavia has won a great reputation, and credit for this goes only to you, to our peoples, who so persistently with such dignity have supported the attitudes taken by us who are responsible for the foreign policy. For, in the United Nations, we were also backed by the Yugoslav nineteen-million nation. For this reason we were able to give in full measure our vote to that part of mankind who are for peace and progress in the world.

When we speak about peaceful coexistence, then it may be said to have been confirmed by the fact that a vast majority of states; particularly those economically undeveloped, both small and big, have welcomed it as the only way to save mankind from a new catastrophe. What kind of coexistence can there be in the cold war, when there is a constant danger of a new catastrophe? This is not coexistence, this is cold war, and the policy of coexistence cause upon men to sit at table, to come to an understanding and agree that they will not solve international problems from the position of power and to proclaim war as a means of settling international problems, unlawful in the world, and begin to settle the problems confronting us in a peaceful way.

It is clear to every one today that there can be no active and peaceful coexistence if we lived in a small way side by side, but that it is necessary to cooperate actively on various questions, economic, cultural and

such like, to cross out the world "bloc division" from the international vocabulary and to keep strengthening the common viewpoint in the world that peace is above all and that everything else must be subordinated to it".

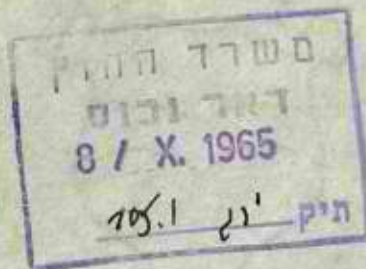
This is, comrades, what I wanted to tell you. Once again I am expressing my thanks for this brilliant welcome which you accorded to me.

(The end of the speech by President Tito was greeted by standing applause and chanting: Hero Tito, Tito-Party, We belong to Tito- Tito Belongs to us!).



בלגרד, ח' בחשירי תשכ"ו
4 באוקטובר 1965

יוג. 105.4



849

אל : מנהל מזא"ר

מאח : הממונה הזמני

הנדון: מחלתו של טיטו

1. בהמשך לביוולטין של רופאיו על מחלתו של הנשיא טיטו, (ראה מברקי 57 מ-29.9), פורסמה כאן ב-30 בספטמבר הודעה שהחום חלף אולם לפי הוראת רופאיו הנשיא זקוק "לטיפול קלימטי והשגחה רפואית". רשמית הודיעו על דחיית ביקורם של צ'נקיביץ וגומולקה, שחוכנן להתחלת אוקטובר. כן סבורים בחוגים הדיפלומטיים כאן שביקורו של טיטו ברומניה, שעמד להתקיים בחודש זה, יידחה אף הוא.

השגריר האוסטרי סיפר לי שביקורו המיועד של טיטו באוסטריה - שלפי הצעת האוסטרים צריך היה להתקיים בדצמבר השנה - נדחה לפי בקשת היוגוסלבים לפברואר 1966. הדחייה נעשתה עוד לפני ההודעה על מחלת הנשיא, בנימוק שלפי עזת רופאיו ינוח טיטו במשך חודש דצמבר.

כל זה מצביע על כך שטיטו לא יהיה פעיל לפחות במשך החודשים הקרובים, מסיבות הנעוצות, כנראה, במצב בריאותו, אבל לא בהכרח קשורות ב"שפעת", עליה הודיעו.

לפני כחודש, בעת חתימת החוזה על בנית האוניות עבורנו, אמר לי אחד ממנהלי המספנה כשדיברנו על מחלתו של ד"ר ולדימיר בקריץ' - מזכיר המפלגה הקומוניסטית בקרואטיה, שגם טיטו חולה ויפרוש בקרוב. כשהבעתי ספק הוא ענה בהחלטיות: "תחכה ותיוכח". לא יחסתי אז חשיבות לדבריו, אולם לאור ההתפתחות האחרונה הם נראים כאור אחר.

2. ^{על}מחלתו של טיטו הודיעו ערב בואו של נשיא הודו הנה. נשיא הפרלמנט היוגוסלבי אדוארד קרדל קיבל את רדקרישנן בשדה התעופה ושימש כמארחו בביקור זה. (רדקרישנן נסע אל טיטו לאי בריוניץ לקראת סוף ביקורו ביוגוסלביה).

הסדר זה הוא בהתאם לפרוטוקול היוגוסלבי, לפיו נשיא הפרלמנט הוא האיש השני במעלה, כשנשיא המדינה בארץ, לפני סגן הנשיא המדינה (רנקוביץ'). לעומת זאת ממלא סגן הנשיא את מקום הנשיא בעת העדרו. מהעיונות מסתבר שטיטו ממשיך לבצע פעולות שאינן כרוכות בתנועה אישית, כגון מינוי שגרירים ושיגור ברכות למדינות אחרות.

\$42.4501

1947 : 1947-1948

पुस्तक : अर्थशास्त्र

1. אנוסר פארגעבן די פאקטן אז אונזער אפ פאטער וואר, (זיין
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הנהגתו של המנהל, אשר לא ידע להעביר את המידע למנהל הממונה עליו, והוא לא ידע להעביר את המידע למנהל הממונה עליו, והוא לא ידע להעביר את המידע למנהל הממונה עליו.

Տեղի օրերը, երբ թափող խոնքի ջրի հետ քաղաքը լցվում էր, և
 երբ այդ քաղաքի քաղաքացիները ջրի օրերը ջրի հետ լցվում էին՝
 օրերը թափող խոնքի ջրի հետ, և երբ թափող խոնքի ջրի հետ,
 քաղաքը օրեր լի ջրի օրերը: "Խոնքի ջրի օրեր", ինչպես իր օրերի
 օրերը, և երբ թափող խոնքի ջրի հետ լցվում էր խոնքի ջրի օրերը:

5. "On the basis of the above, the Board of Directors of the Company, after consulting with the Board of Directors of the Company, has decided to recommend to the Board of Directors of the Company that the Company should not acquire the shares of the Company." (The Board of Directors of the Company has decided to recommend to the Board of Directors of the Company that the Company should not acquire the shares of the Company.)

ԲԱՐՏ ԻՆ ՈՒՆ ՍՈՒՅՈՒ ԿՐԻՄՆԵՐԸ ՍԵՐԵՐՈՒՄ, ԴԵՐ ԷՄՅ ՍԵՐԵՐՈՒ
 ՈՒՆ ՈՒՄ ՍԵՐԸ ԸՍՏԵՆ, ԸՍՏԵՅ ՍԵՐԵՐԻՆ ԸՐԴՄ, ԴԵՐ ԸՐԴ յԵՄԻՆ ԲԱՐՏԻՆ
 (ԴԵՐԵՐՄՅՈՒՆ)։ ԴԵՐԱՆ ԷՄՅ ԸՐԴ ՍԵՐԵՅ ՈՒ ԲԵՐԱ ՍԵՐԵՅ, ԸՄՆ ՍԵՐԵՐԸ,
 ԸՍՏԵՐԵՐԻՆ ԸՍՏԵՐԸ ՍԵՐԵՐ ԸՍՏԸ ԸՐԴԻՆ ՍԵՐԵՐ ԸՐԴԻՆ, ԸՍՏԵՐԸ յԵՄԻՆ,
 ԸՐԴՄ ԸՍՏԸՐ ԸՐԴԵՐԸ ԸՐԴԻՆ ԸՍՏԸՐ ԸՐԴԵՐԻՆ յԵՄԻՆ։



3. מחלתו של טיטו נוחנת אקטואליות לשאלה מה יקרה אם יתעורר הצורך במילוי קבע של מקומו. בעיני נראית הסברה שקרדל עתיד, במקרה זה, לקבל את נשיאות המדינה, בעוד שהתפקיד של מזכיר כללי של המפלגה הקומוניסטית יעבור לידי רנקוביץ'.

שניהם נהנים מיוקרה גדולה כאן ומקובלים כידידי וועזריו הקרובים והחשובים ביותר של טיטו. אולם בבחירת נשיא חדש יצטרכו למנוע אנטגוניזם סרבו-קרואטי וקרדל הסלובני הוא אישיות מתאימה מבחינה זאת (רנקוביץ' הוא סרבי).

ב ב ר כ ה ,

א. שנון



2. הממשלה תמנה שגריר וסגן שגריר וכן יועץ משפטי ויועץ כלכלי ויועץ טכני. הממשלה תמנה גם שגריר מטעמה וסגן שגריר מטעמה וכן יועץ משפטי ויועץ כלכלי ויועץ טכני מטעמה. הממשלה תמנה גם שגריר מטעמה וסגן שגריר מטעמה וכן יועץ משפטי ויועץ כלכלי ויועץ טכני מטעמה.

הממשלה תמנה גם שגריר מטעמה וסגן שגריר מטעמה וכן יועץ משפטי ויועץ כלכלי ויועץ טכני מטעמה. הממשלה תמנה גם שגריר מטעמה וסגן שגריר מטעמה וכן יועץ משפטי ויועץ כלכלי ויועץ טכני מטעמה.

מ. מ. מ.

מ. מ. מ.

Athens, September 1965

RECORD OF THE POLITICAL CRISIS 1965.

The political crisis which culminated in the resignation of the Papandreou government and led to the formation of a new Centre Union government had an occasion and a cause.

The occasion was the disagreement between ex-Prime Minister Mr. George Papandreou and the King over the former's demand to take over the Ministry of Defence in person.

The cause was the intention of the former Prime Minister to push the situation to the point of a political crisis following the intensification of internal party objections to the antidemocratic administration of the Centre Union party and as a result of the accumulation of facts about the affair of the secret military ASPIDA organisation in which Mr. Andreas Papandreou was accused of being involved.

In order to divert the attention of public opinion from the above two matters, Mr. Papandreou decided to resort to rabble-rousing tactics and he tried to create the impression that he was straggling on an ideological level "for the normal functioning of the regime".

Opposition within the party made the late Prime Minister's position difficult towards the end of June when sworn testimony was given to the Permanent Athens Court Martial to the effect that Mr. A. Papandreou was involved in the ASPIDA.

To counter this, Mr. G. Papandreou turned against the then Minister of Defence Mr. Petros Garoufalias in an effort to drive him into resignation. Mr. Garoufalias thereupon accused Mr. Papandreou of wanting to undertake the Ministry of Defence himself in order to influence the course of the ASPIDA investigation. The campaign against Mr. Garoufalias

began with coinciding reports published in newspapers friendly to Mr. Papandreou to the effect that the Minister of Defence was opposing the "democratisation" of the army and hinting that Mr. Garoufalias was acting as an "agent of other powers" in his control of the Ministry.

20 June: Mr. Garoufalias sends a letter to the former Prime Minister obliging him to deny the reports against him. But the campaign continues nevertheless.

1st July: The former Prime Minister, through the head of his Political Bureau, asks Mr. Garoufalias to agree to take on a different Ministry. Mr. Garoufalias replies that he sees no reason why he should leave the Ministry of Defence.

5 July: After suitable preparation of the ground by newspapers friendly to him, Mr. Papandreou puts out a statement through "government circles" claiming that a question as to the "smooth functioning of the regime" exists.

7 July: A report by General Grivas is published in which the name of Mr. A. Papandreou is officially connected with the ASPIDA affair. The publication of this report constitutes an important landmark in the culmination of the crisis.

On the same day, Mr. A. Papandreou is called for examination by the Permanent Court Martial (It should be remembered in this connection that, since he enjoys parliamentary immunity, Mr. A. Papandreou cannot be charged).

On the same day also, the former Prime Minister advises the King, through his Chamberlain, of his view that they should meet as soon as possible to discuss the question of the army. He does not ask for an audience. Nor does he approach for this purpose the appropriate official of the King, the Director of the King's Political Bureau.

8 July: The former Prime Minister feeds reports into friendly newspapers attacking the Palace. It is stated that he asked for an audience with the king and received no reply from the Palace.

On the same day, the King sends a letter to the then Prime Minister (published on 15 July) in which he points out that the situation is not normal and gives rise to anxiety, following a series of acts by the Prime Minister. He advises Mr. Papandreou, for reasons of moral and political propriety, not to insist on taking over the Ministry of Defence.

9 July: Mr. Papandreou replies to the King's letter, repeating his views about the "normal functioning of the regime". An audience is arranged for 11 July in Corfu.

10 July: Mr. Papandreou goes to Corfu. On his arrival he receives a second letter from the King replying to his views about the regime.

11 July: The King and Mr. Papandreou meet in Corfu. After the meeting, Mr. Papandreou declares that "there is harmony of views on the question of the functioning of the regime". He adds: "the King's line has been and will remain unshakeably within the framework of the Crown Democracy". By these statements Mr. Papandreou shelters the King, who is constitutionally not responsible, and restores a true view of the situation, at the same time replying to the press campaign.

12 July: There is a meeting of the Cabinet which agrees to a proposal by Mr. Papandreou to expel Mr. Garoufalas from the party because, by his attitude, he had "shaken the unity of the Centre Union". Mr. Papandreou says nothing about the existence of the King's letters. At the same time, he informs his closest collaborators that he has abandoned his demand to take over the Ministry of Defence in person and that he will propose Mr. Stephanopoulos or Admiral Toumbas for the post.

13 July: There is a meeting of the Parliamentary Group of the Centre Union at which Mr. Papandreou says that there are no "instruments of

others" in the government. But he recommends the expulsion of Mr. Garoufalias because, as he said, he conducted his own ministerial policy and not the government's policy. A decision is taken expelling Mr. Garoufalias, but without anyone being allowed to speak. Mr. Papandreu did not inform the Parliamentary Group either about the existence of the King's letters, nor did he give any opportunity for a discussion of the ASPIDA question.

The same day, Mr. Garoufalias publishes facts in support of the view (1) that Mr. Papandreu was seeking to influence the course of the ASPIDA investigation in order to cover up for his son; (2) that the Central Intelligence Service, under the personal control of Mr. Papandreu, was also attempting improperly to interfere with the ASPIDA investigation for the same reason; (3) that the Prime Minister was recommending changes in the army leadership on the basis of party criteria. Mr. Garoufalias described Mr. Papandreu as a "danger to the nation".

The same evening, Mr. Papandreu summoned the Director of the King's Political Bureau and repeated to him his demand to take over the Ministry of Defence in person, thus going back on his previous decision to propose Mr. Stephanopoulos or Admiral Toumbas. At the same time he proposed General Papanicolopoulos as Under-Secretary for Defence. One hour later, however, Mr. Papandreu notified the Director of the King's Political Bureau that he withdrew the proposal for the appointment of General Papanicolopoulos.

14 July: The Director of the King's Bureau goes to Corfu. He returns the same evening bearing a letter from the King repeating the request that the former Prime Minister should not insist on taking over the Ministry of Defence, for obvious reasons of moral and political propriety. A meeting between the King and the Prime Minister is fixed for 15 July at the Palace.

The same evening, the former Prime Minister cancels the meeting of the inner Cabinet which had been fixed for the next day. This was because he did not wish to inform his closest collaborators of the political impasse which had arisen. Following this, all the members of the inner Cabinet

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visited the former Prime Minister at his home in Castri that same evening. They recommended that he avoid a breach with the King and declared their opposition to his decision to bring the government to the point of resignation by his insistence on taking over the Ministry of Defence. Mr. Papandreou refuses to discuss the matter, declaring that it was a personal issue. In a statement that evening he informed public opinion that the question of the Ministry of Defence is "not capable of compromise" and concerns "the honour of the Democracy". Mr. Papandreou does not tell his colleagues anything about the third letter from the King.

15 July: Mr. Papandreou is received by the King. He insists on his demand to take over the Ministry of Defence. The King reports his hesitations. In reply, Mr. Papandreou declares that, since there was disagreement between them, he resigned. ("I offered my resignation as a matter of course", as Mr. Papandreou told Charles Foley in an interview published in the Sunday Express, 25 July 1965). He added that he would submit his resignation in writing on the next day; and he proposed no solution for the political issue. The King accepted the resignation submitted verbally.

The Professor of Constitutional Law Mr. Sgouritsas, appointed by Mr. Papandreou as constitutional adviser to the King, replied to an invitation by the King to express his opinion by saying that the verbal resignation of Mr. Papandreou gave the King the right to exercise his constitutional duty.

After this, in the evening of 15 July, the Speaker of Parliament Mr. G. Athanassiades-Novas is summoned and asked to form a new government. There follows the swearing-in of the first batch of Ministers, and it is announced that the government will appear before Parliament within 15 days -- as the Constitution requires -- to seek a vote of confidence.

From the following day, Mr. Papandreou launches a rabble-rousing campaign with the willing assistance of the communists. He demands the resignation of the government and that it should not appear before Parliament.

This, as the government pointed out, was in order that Mr. Papandreu might avoid revelations about the artificially-created crisis. At the same time, although he has already lost the clear majority in Parliament, he proposes as a solution that he should once more be appointed Prime Minister, abandoning his demand to take over the Ministry of Defence. This latter question, which he had previously stated concerned the honour of the Democracy, he now regards as of secondary importance.

On 20 July, Mr. Papandreu loses his absolute majority in Parliament following the declaration by a number of MPs that they will vote in favour of the Novas government.

21 July: Reacting to this situation, elements of the Democratic Youth organisation and of the extreme left mount mob demonstrations in Athens in the name of Mr. Papandreu. During these mob demonstrations Sotiris Petroulas, member of the communist Lambrakis organisation, loses his life from a severe lung oedema caused by the inspiration of tear gas. This was confirmed by post mortem examination.

On 22 July, Mr. Novas makes a statement. He says that the crisis has been caused by Mr. Papandreu's handling of the "ASPIDA" affair in which the name of his son Andreas Papandreu was involved. In view of this, adds Mr. Novas, Mr. Papandreu had no right to insist on taking over the Ministry of Defence. His resignation confirmed the suspicion that he wished to cause a commotion and divert the attention of public opinion from "ASPIDA". (The investigation into ASPIDA is still continuing).

26 July: It is revealed that Mrs. Margaret Papandreu, wife of Andreas Papandreu, had sent a letter dated 8 July to various American personalities. In this letter she had asked for their intervention to help keep her father-in-law's government in power. In the same letter Mrs. Papandreu revealed that she was aware of state secrets which were unknown to the close collaborators of Mr. Papandreu (the Royal letter), as well as of the existence of a plan to stir up public disturbances after the resignation of her husband's father.

Two days later, the Foreign Minister Mr. G. Melas announced that Mrs. Margaret Papandreou had sent a second letter dated 15 July to the wife of President Johnson of America, to the wife of the American Vice-President Mr. Humphrey, and to the American Secretary of State Mr. Rusk.

On 29 July, Mr. Papandreou, who asks to resume to premiership as a solution to the crisis, calls a meeting of the Parliamentary Group of the Centre Union, not in the party's room in Parliament, but at the Liberal Club outside of which members of the Centre Union youth organisation gathered and threatened arriving MPs that, unless they complied with "anything the leader" says, they would not emerge from the meeting room. In the atmosphere thus created, Mr. Papandreou obtains the approval by the 143 MPs present at the meeting of a protocol calling for the voting down of the Novas government. Mr. Papandreou proposed no positive motion, out of fear that his proposal to resume the premiership himself would not be unanimously accepted.

30 July: In spite of almost daily organised demonstrations calling for "the fall of the government", the government of Mr. Novas appears in Parliament, as required by the Constitution. Mr. Papandreou and his MPs do not appear in the Chamber. The National Radical Union demands the appearance of Mr. Papandreou, to give Parliament his version of the crisis in which he is the leading figure. Following the refusal of Mr. Papandreou to appear, the NRU leaves the Chamber and Parliament finds itself unable to continue the debate for lack of a quorum. Following this, Mr. Papandreou is obliged to change his position and, at the following meeting of Parliament on 2 August, he sends his MPs into the Chamber. He himself does not attend, and he declares that he will return to Parliament "only as Prime Minister". The government's policy statement is read. On the following day, the Minister of Coordination Mr. Mitsotakis analyses the record of the crisis and, by a series of facts, proves that Mr. Papandreou deliberately provoked the crisis.

On 4 August, the government is voted down. It obtained 131 out of the 298 votes cast. There were 167 votes against it, 145 from the Centre Union and 22 of the Union of the Democratic Left (EDA).

8 August: The King gives an exploratory mandate to Mr. Stephanopoulos. The latter asks for the approval of the Parliamentary Group of the Centre Union, meeting in the same conditions as on the previous occasion at the Liberal Club. By 113 votes to 26 the Parliamentary Group decided against the acceptance of the mandate, which Mr. Stephanopoulos then returned to the King.

On 10 August, Mr. Andreas Papandreou contacts the Centre Union MP Mr. T. Rendis and "warns him as a friend" that he has information from well-informed agents and his own informers to the effect that "his life is in danger". He warned Mr. Rendis that there would be an attempt on his life the following day. Mr. Rendis gave sworn testimony of the above to the Public Prosecutor.

On 12 August, under pressure from the publishers of three friendly newspapers to restore his relations with the King, Mr. Papandreou is received in audience by the King at his (Papandreou's) request. On emerging from the Palace, he issues a statement drawn up in advance of his meeting with the King, in which he makes an indirect threat that, if his views are not accepted, he will make an issue of the monarchical regime and form a popular front with the communists.

In spite of this, he had seemed more ready to compromise in his conversation with the King. He told the King that he would agree to the formation of a transitional government of "personalities" and the holding of elections in December.

The next day, in view of the reactions against his public statement, Mr. Papandreou goes back on this position.

On 14 August Messrs. Stephanopoulos and Tsirimokos become independent Centre MPs. They make a declaration to this effect to Parliament.

On 18 August, the King receives Messrs. Stephanopoulos and Tsirimokos, and gives the latter a mandate to form a government. The government is sworn in two days later.

On 20 August, the day the new government was sworn in, the communists organise mob rioting of a revolutionary character in Athens. Vehicles are destroyed and flaming road barricades are erected. The EDA party condemns the incidents next day, but Mr. Papandreou's newspapers "Pay tribute to the fighting spirit of the Athenian people".

But the effect of these revolutionary incidents on public opinion was most unfavourable. Following this, Mr. Papandreou and the communists change tactics and assign responsibility for the ugly episodes to "provocateurs".

On 24 August, the government of Mr. Tsirimokos appears before Parliament. Its programme is the restoration of normalcy and democracy, concern for the economic development of the country, and the tackling of the difficulties of the Cyprus question.

Meanwhile Mr. Papandreou -- who demands immediate elections to solve the crisis -- launches a whispering campaign. His MPs go about the provinces putting it about that "there has been an agreement between Papandreou and Karamanlis" and that "the National Radical Union will vote against the government".

On 27 August, the findings are published of the Military Court of Enquiry into the tapping of telephones belonging to political personalities (Mitsotakis and Garoufalias) and to the Chief of the Army General Staff, by the Central Intelligence Service. The findings recommend the cashiering of the two colonels, Papaterpos and Anagnostopoulos, found responsible for the telephone tapping operation (both deputy-directors of the Central Intelligence Service and in the confidence of Mr. Papandreou) and of two captains. Mr. Costopoulos tells Parliament that Mr. Papandreou was aware of the telephone tapping.

On 28 August, the Tsirimokos government is voted down in Parliament by 159 votes to 135, with six abstentions.

[The text on this page is extremely faint and illegible. It appears to be a multi-paragraph document, possibly a letter or a report, but the specific content cannot be discerned. There are two dark circular marks on the left side of the page, likely from hole punches.]

On 1st and 2 September, the Crown Council meets. It is attended by Messrs. Tsirimokos, Papandreou, Canellopoulos, Markezinis and seven former Prime Ministers. All, with the exception of Mr. Papandreou, counsel against the holding of immediate elections and in favour of the formation of a government from the existing Parliament. Only the former Premier (1922) Mr. S. Gonatas, 89 years old, proposes the solution of a transitional government, with elections to be held at a time to be decided later.

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE
PRESS AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT
FOREIGN PRESS DIVISION

Athens, September 17, 1965

GOVERNMENT UNDER MR. STEPHANOS STEPHANOPOULOS

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. Prime Minister | Stephanos Stephanopoulos |
| 2. Vice President and ad interim Minister of Industry | Georgios Athanasiadis Novas |
| 3. Vice President and ad interim Minister of Foreign Affairs | Elias Tsirimokos |
| 4. Minister of Coordination and ad Interim of Finance | Constantinos Mitsotakis |
| 5. Minister of National Defence | Stavros Costopoulos |
| 6. Minister of Justice | Dimitrios Papaspyrou |
| 7. Minister of Interior | Fokion Zaïmis |
| 8. Minister of National Education and ad interim of Public Order | Stylianos Allamanis |
| 9. Minister of Public Works and ad interim of Northern Greece | Ioannis Toumbas |
| 10. Minister of Communications | Athnasios Giannopoulos |
| 11. Minister of Agriculture | Apostolos Pangoutsos |
| 12. Minister of Labour and ad interim of Mercantile Marine | Georgios Bakatselos |
| 13. Minister to the Prime Minister's Office and ad interim of Social Welfare | Emmanuel Kothris |
| 14. Minister of Health | Stamatis Manousis |
| 15. Minister without portfolio and ad Interim of Commerce | Georgios Melas |
| 16. Minister without portfolio | Dimitrios Vourdoumbas |
| 17. Minister without portfolio | Alexandros Karathodoros |

18. Under Secretary of State to the
Prime Minister's Office

Dimitrios Georgiou

19. Under Secretary of State for
Communications

Kleon Pialoglou

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE
PRESS AND INFORMATION DEPARTMENT
FOREIGN PRESS DIVISION

September 1965.

STEPHANOPOULOS EXPLAINS HIS POSITION
ON THE CRISIS

On 28 August 1965, Mr. Stephanos Stephanopoulos spoke during the course of the parliamentary debate on a vote of confidence to the government of Mr. E. Tsirimokos. The following is the main part of Mr. Stephanopoulos's speech, in which he explains the reasons which led him to leave the Centre Union and declare himself an independent:

"Members of Parliament,

The Circumstances of the crisis which broke out recently are well known. They have been set out fully and in detail by both sides, and both Parliament and the people are thus in a position to draw the necessary conclusions.

I do not, therefore, propose to tire Parliament by repeating the same things all over again. I shall confine myself to those aspects of the crisis which have a bearing on my present position as an independent.

First of all, it is my duty to remind Parliament that I made long and special efforts to create the Centre Union. The obstacles were great, as were the difficulties we had to overcome. But I had faith, great faith, that a second party was being created for the country -- a party without which it would be impossible to ensure the proper functioning of the parliamentary system and of democracy.

This deep faith inspired me to overcome the obstacles and, together with my other colleagues, to make every possible effort to avoid a one-party regime and to ensure the existence of at least two parties.

Many other colleagues know the obstacles we faced. They also know what happened after we had succeeded in establishing cooperation between the late Sophocles Venizelos and Mr. Papandreou. For a long time we sought

to establish who could gather under his leadership all the parties and groups ranged between the two extremes. And when we finally discovered that it was George Papandreou who could achieve this mission, we did not hesitate to place ourselves under his leadership and, after that, to bend all our energies to ensure that he should be the leader of all the groups which truly desired the creation of a new party.

And even after the understanding was reached, the remaining obstacles were not few. I myself was often obliged to speak severely to Mr. Papandreou whenever I thought that it was his fault, and the same was true with Sophocles Venizelos to whom I also had to speak sharply. I was even in danger of being thrown out of that gracious gentleman's home after I had insisted that the national interest must be placed above any other personal or narrow party interest. And unity was finally achieved. Someone has written that George Papandreou lifted us out of obscurity. That may well be true. But it is also true, very, very true, that as from the moment we all gathered round George Papandreou, the leader till then of a small splinter party, that we, too, raised him to the surface. And it is true also that George Papandreou fought with the skill which enables us to win. The credit for that is his.

It was not just a question of whether we would win the elections. We also had to prove thereafter that we were capable and worthy rulers of the country, and that we could satisfy popular demands and, above all, carry out the programme we had promised.

Members of Parliament, you know, at least as far as I am concerned, what bitter disappointments I suffered from the very first moment of the creation of the Centre Union. You remember the Deputy-Premiership which had absolutely no essential content. You know about the twins of the Ministry of Coordination. I overlooked all that and I never allowed myself to be influenced by it; it was unthinkable that I should allow personal reasons to endanger the unity of the party. I would be capable, over general issues, of raising any kind of objection; but, over personal issues, it was my duty to set an example in demonstrating that party interests must come first. I repeat, my faith in the creation of a second party was such that every personal issue was set aside. And yet, instead of swallowing so many bitter pills and putting up with so many injustices, I too

might have manoeuvred in the way which would have ensured my return to Parliament in 1956. And yet I refused to make any concession and I accepted failure. And, gentlemen, you should know this, since it is dictated by my conscience: I shall never be prevented from doing my duty by the fear of losing my parliamentary seat.

I might also have made contact with the National Radical Union (ERE). I did not do so. Not out of a spirit of intolerance but because, I repeat, I was convinced that a one-party regime, which leads to a polarisation of political forces, would be ruinous for the nation. And I had no right to think only of myself. I had, therefore, to make the efforts which I did make to ensure unity-- efforts which happily ended by producing the desired result.

And now, gentlemen, I come to the crisis. I suddenly learned one day from the newspapers-- for it is from the newspapers that we usually get our information-- that the Minister of National Defence was attacking the Prime Minister. A unique phenomenon in politics. A Minister has the right to resign, whereupon he can say anything he likes. This angered me intensely. I was filled with revulsion. And I expressed this revulsion to the Prime Minister himself. I expressed my surprise that he put up with this attack and said that he should send for signature a Decree replacing him as Minister of Defence, so that he should continue his insults as former Minister. For this was quite unheard of in the annals of politics. The answer I received was something like that this was not yet possible, or that it would be done soon. At the same time there was a report in an afternoon paper that a Decree for the replacement of the Minister of Defence had been sent to Corfu for signature. This turned out not to be true. But my anger was sincere and was expressed time and time again. Imagine my amazement when I was responsibly informed that a Decree for the replacement of the Minister of Defence had never been sent. When it was eventually sent, subsequently, it was a Decree providing for the replacement of the Minister of Defence by the Prime Minister. Why? For reasons of tact towards the Minister being replaced. And, gentlemen, it was from this exercise of tact that we got to the point of creating an issue of the Prime Minister's personal prestige, the prestige of demo-

cracy, and finally a constitutional issue which led to the resignation and then to the crisis. But we could not possibly accept that considerations of tact towards a Minister in this kind of situation can create a constitutional issue, can inflame the existing situation, and finally lead us to another division of the nation and to mutual strife.

From this moment on, I had my doubts-- I who had set aside my personal interests-- and I began to wonder whether we were not facing a deliberate plan to provoke conflict, a plan which would lead to disastrous results. And I say this because throughout the time I was Deputy Prime Minister-- many of you visited me either as Ministers or as Centre Union MPs-- at a time when the Centre Union was going downhill and I had to listen to pessimistic forecasts, but without ever giving any encouragement to those who complained, or urging them to take action detrimental to unity or to make any kind of protest-- none of you can say that I ever tried to form my own group of the Centre, or that I tried to recruit friends for any kind of action which might divide the party. I was prepared to put up with anything. But when we reached the point where so-called considerations of tact towards a dismissed Minister could create a constitutional issue and lead us into strife and into another division of the nation, from that point on my conscience began to rebel.

And all this was being allowed to happen when the nation, with its desires and anxieties, ought to have been considered. And the solution of all the big outstanding problems faced by the nation was to be abandoned, all because of a question of tact towards a Minister. And, for the sake of this tact, we were prepared to divide the nation!

Members of Parliament,

In spite of all this, believing that we could get back into the right road, I once again made every possible effort in the hope that I could prevent a so-called question of tact towards a Minister from casting us into discord and division.

And, when I returned the exploratory mandate I was given, I appealed to

the King and asked that some way should be found of reaching an understanding with the former Prime Minister. And indeed I had the impression that the King desired such an understanding. And, next day, I hastened to inform the former Premier and I told him to make contact with the King. The ground for such a contact, I told him, was psychologically prepared. And I told him to try to reach a solution, for otherwise we were facing chaos. I told him that I understood that certain persons of the Centre would visit him and would speak to him along those lines. I told him to listen carefully to what they had to say and not to reject their recommendations out of hand, because they might lead to a solution. And, as I learned, those persons did in fact go to Castri and tried to persuade Mr. Papandreou to communicate with the Palace and ask for an audience. What exactly happened with these persons, what passed between them and Mr. Papandreou, I am not in a position to say from direct knowledge. I think that our respected Mr. Papapolitis, who was present during the meeting, has a duty to tell Parliament exactly what happened and what was said, and what this delegation recommended to the leader of the Centre Union in view of the proposed meeting with the King on the following day.

If Mr. Papapolitis were willing to tell us what happened, we should have indisputable information. I do not wish to repeat the rumours, because I am not in a position, from personal knowledge, to confirm them.

Members of Parliament,

From the moment, I say once more, that we reached the point of setting aside the huge and urgent problems of the people and to concern ourselves only with a question of tact towards a dismissed Minister, thus creating constitutional problems, resignations and disagreements-- from that moment on, I have to say, it seemed to me that the conspiracy had changed sides, that we were heading for a planned breach and state of discord. I do not know what the reasons were. But I do know perfectly well the disastrous results. What is quite clear to me is that we have reached a critical turn of events and the creation of an impasse without any real or serious reason. But, in addition to this, there was something else which weighed on my conscience. My attitude towards the sudden and hurried appointment

of the Novas government is well known. It is true that we were all angered. But then followed the open sewer of insults, the constant repetition of the word "treachery". This for me is both unparliamentary and undemocratic. After all, is this the first time in Parliament that some MPs have broken away from their party? You must remember how many times in the past Mr.Papandreou and the late Sophocles Venizelos formed a united party together and then separated and broke up their unity. But who, at that time, ever dreamed of launching the charge of treachery, either against Mr.Papandreou or against the late Venizelos?

The honourable leader of the Progressive Party in Parliament created his party by breaking away from the Populist Party; and I myself, as a Member of Parliament, broke away from the Populist Party. But who in this Chamber dared to speak of treachery? This new tactic is, I say, unparliamentary and undemocratic. And that precisely is the view of the leader of the Centre Union Mr.Papandreou, who said in 1964: "Democracy does not threaten or insult; Democracy convinces". And I ask: do you subscribe to that definition by your leader? Myself, I follow the definition given by Mr. Papandreou and I remain faithful to it; you cannot claim to follow your leader's line, for you have shown by your behaviour in Parliament that there is nothing you respect-- neither institutions, nor Parliament, the sanctum which is supposed to be the home of the people's sovereignty. You are following a path which is directly opposite to that which your leader has laid down. I remain faithful to all he has proclaimed about democracy. But you cannot claim as much. You are not democratic in the sense proclaimed by your leader, and that is one more reason why I am breaking off from you and will continue to be an independent.

But, beyond all this, you have to know that, for us, George Papandreou was also an intellectual personality, a leader with intellectual appeal which we thought would bring new habits and methods, which would ennoble and raise our political life to a higher level, which would make our political life truly civilised. And I do not think I am being indiscreet now when I say that, in a conversation I once had with him, the King told me in terms that he liked and admired Mr.Papandreou for his intellectual

outlook which promised to create civilised conditions in our political life. Now we see Parliament giving itself over to howls and insults. Tell me, if you please, whether manners of this kind have ever been seen in Parliament before. Tell me, if you please, whether we now have dignity and civilised behaviour in this Chamber? That, fellow members, is why we can no longer follow parallel roads. As long as you insist on this kind of behaviour, there can be no possibility of agreement between us. We shall remain in agreement with all that George Papandreou proclaimed; it is you who are doing the opposite. It is you who are proving that you are not following your leader, but an entirely opposite path. Unless you think that your leader says one thing but does another -- and that is something I cannot accept.

There is, gentlemen, a simplification of the constitutional issue which you may put over for public consumption by the naive people you may hope to sway. But it is not going to have any effect in Parliament. This is the well-known dilemma, whether it is the King or the people who governs. Allow me to say that there is absolutely no foundation for this question. Of course, the people elects its representatives, and its representatives govern. But they govern in accordance with the Constitution, and the Constitution never brings the various instruments of power into conflict. On the contrary, the Constitution is pervaded by a spirit recognising the necessity of balance between the various instruments of power, their harmonisation and, in the final resort, their collaboration. This is the spirit of the Constitution which ought to inspire us all -- and George Papandreou first and foremost. For, I repeat once more, Papandreou was not merely a party leader and a ruler. For us he was something more than that -- he was an ethnarch (a national leader). At a time when a young King was ascending the throne, it was George Papandreou who ought to have guided his first steps, to create smooth political conditions, and not to create impermissible dilemmas. He ought to have found methods to ensure that dilemmas of that kind were not posed-- or, if they were posed, that they could be overcome. Then he would have been responding to the desire of all of us, he would have been what we all wanted him to be -- not a party leader, but a true ethnarch. And yet, gentlemen, you see that from small and unimportant things we have arrived in a situation which is important and dangerous. It is not permissible any longer that the dilemma should

be posed to the people, whether the King will back down or whether the leader of the majority will give way. As far as I am concerned, this dilemma is totally wrong. I am not prepared to agree that either the one or the other should be humiliated. For both stand in a high position, and both have always the obligation to find a solution. And it is, above all, up to the man who represents the people to find the solution. And it is he who ought to have avoided the creation of conflicts, especially at a time when the country and an anxious people are faced with urgent and difficult social and economic problems.

It is our conviction that, as demanded by the Constitution, efforts must always be made to preserve harmony between the two prime elements of the regime. And, I repeat, the responsibility for ensuring this lies, in the first instance, on the man who represents the will of the people. And this for one outstanding reason: that the man in question is George Papandreu, a man who has a vast experience behind him, who stands confident in his intellectual abilities, who could and ought to have found solutions -- direct or indirect -- which would have avoided presenting the people with such impermissible dilemmas, leading to conflict and upheaval.

I ask you this: is it possible for the country to proceed to elections confronted with the dilemma whether the King or the leader of the majority has to give way? I maintain that this is quite out of the question. I am not prepared to accept either the one or the other. Certainly, if it were a great national issue affecting the whole future of Greece, then it might be permissible. But allow me to remind you of something once said by Eleftherios Venizelos when he saw the ultimate results of division in the nation: "I was obliged to reach the point of dividing the nation and I could do no differently because it was a question of Greece herself; but now that I see the results, I am struck by awe when I think that I was compelled to go so far!"

To think that we have reached that point of division for reasons of tact towards a Minister being replaced! Have you ever seen a situation in which, out of delicacy, a Prime Minister insists on taking over the Ministry of a dismissed colleague so as not to hurt his pride?

Members of Parliament,

For us it was quite impossible to accept this kind of disagreement and

conflict. Nor could we accept that we should proceed to elections with the slogan: either the King or the leader must give way. Make no mistake. In such circumstances, we should not merely be tearing each other to pieces at the elections - but the upheaval and the conflict would continue after the elections. The passions roused would continue in the postelectoral period for a long time to come, and for the people there would be no restoration of the calm and peace without which no programme or policy of development can possibly be applied. Is it, then, possible for us to ignore the needs and problems of the Greek people, just because we have disagreed over purely formal problems? In my view, there is no doubt that there is a deliberate attempt -- I do not know by whom, and that is something we shall discover in time -- to sharpen the conflict, for there has been a planned and deliberate effort to create a breach and to cause a conflict which we ought to have avoided by all the means at our disposal. Democracy has nothing to do with the hurling of insults and with mob demonstrations. Democracy means spritual stature. This has compelled me to remain alone, and I speak my mind indifferent to whether people agree with me or not.

It has also been said, my dear fellow members, that it was escapism from the huge problems which had accumulated which possibly led to the disruption of relations between the two highest factors of the regime. Certainly, there are politicians -- small-minded politicians, as Mr. Papandreu calls them -- who might calculate that it would be in their interests, in view of the complicated state of the wheat problem and the difficulties over tobacco, to throw the responsibility onto some third party and to go to the people, leaving it to someone else to carry the burden of blame. That would be the approach of small-minded politicians, not of statesmen. For it is the duty of statesmen to devote themselves to the service of their country. Nor is it possible for the people to be fooled by tricks of that kind, considering that 53% put us into power to govern them. When the first wave of today's upheaval dies down, then the people will surely remind us of our responsibilities. They will want to know how we frittered away that 53%. And how we faced up to those great problems. Of course they will not blame those who happened by circumstance to take power in the meantime. It is we who will have to answer for our actions. It is us they will condemn. But

I do not believe that this version which I have heard is supported by George Papandreu. He, I am sure, will have a higher idea of a statesman's responsibilities. And it is therefore his duty not to listen to these bad counsellors and not to heed their bad and anti-popular recommendations.

Members of Parliament,

It is a sad thing for me that I am obliged to separate myself from the party, from colleagues with whom I have fought in common struggles. But I am happy in one respect at least -- that I left at a moment when support for Mr. Papandreu and the party was on the increase. Thus Mr. Papandreu may have the satisfaction, as I understand he says to his close friends, of crushing me completely. To crush me. Not that this interests me in the least. For, as I have proved before, I give but the smallest regard for the preservation of my parliamentary career as long as my conscience is easy. The people will very likely condemn me, the people will punish me because I hastened to help in the creation of a party with a regard only for the negative aspect -- the expulsion from power of the ERE. And I did not think of the positive aspect, that is to say, how we should organise that party in a democratic manner. For, if we had a democratic organisation, decisions would never have been made from the top without consultation on behalf of all of us.

Members of Parliament,

I coming before Parliament and making the confessions I have made, it is my duty not to stop there. I must deal also with the Cyprus question. I regarded as responsible for a Cabinet motion, because I thought that the union of Cyprus with Greece was coming.

It was only subsequently, when I took an opportunity of studying the files, that I discovered that apart from the Acheson plan -- which we at first accepted and soon afterwards (I do not know why) rejected -- there was absolutely no other piece of information which might have encouraged us or given us a hope that union with Greece was on the way.

I therefore apologise to the colleagues whom I misled, in all good faith, by means of that Cabinet motion. As I apologise also for what I said about the dark forces which I accused of preventing the coming of Enosis. At moments like this we must be sincere. And, at this turning point of my political career, I am obliged to speak the truth, even if it is at my own expense.

Members of Parliament,

My political life has brought me much bitterness. You know how, 10 years ago, I was given the Premiership by the members of Parliament, only to have it taken away by the Palace. Now it was given me by the Palace, and taken away by the members of Parliament. The result is the same.

This, however, gives me the right to speak the truth as I see it, without fear or favour. And now I must address you, even if I am no longer among you.

Fellow members, it is time you came down to earth. So long as we have this dilemma and you go to the polls with the question whether it is the King or the leader of the majority who must give way, there is no possibility of the majority who must give way, there is no possibility of elections being held. Nor should they be held. That is why I tried to obtain some compromise solution. I would be happy if it were you who gave the compromise solution, you who found the indirect means to provide a way out of the present impasse so that, when passions have died down, we can proceed to hold fair and honest elections. Let us not fool ourselves. Although the Greek people can provide solutions for political questions, when it is a question of conflict between leaders of the majority and the Crown, it is very difficult for the Greek people to provide the solution, and an attempt to do so leads to division and inevitable conflict which would have fatal results for the country. We hear on all sides, of course, the cry against traitors, old traitors, new traitors, double traitors. The Greek Parliament never knew such things in the past. They remind us of other times, times we should be forgetting, when accusations against traitors and treachery were at the forefront of affairs. I mean the period of the occupation. Have you noticed, I wonder, whether behind those claims they are struggling for constitutional propriety and the restoration of normalcy, there may be others who provide the slogans, others who work the strings-- and it is they possibly who will derive the real benefit from all this upheaval.

Members of Parliament,

I do not want to tire you any further. I insist, however, that a solution is possible. I hope it will be you who find the solution, and we should support it. Since you have the majority of the Greek people with you, it is up to you to show that you are not mere party bosses, but that you are statesmen determined to find solutions which benefit the nation and not merely the party..."

Athens, 18 September 1965.

At a press conference held today for representatives of Greek and foreign newspapers, the Prime Minister Mr. Stephanos Stephanopoulos made the following opening statement:

"The appeal made by the King at the recent meeting of the Crown Council, that the political parties should consult together to give the country a government, found a response on the part of most of the parties - namely: the National Radical Union, the Progressives and the Independent Group of the Centre.

On their recommendation I have been given the mandate to form a government. The implications of this collaboration has no reference whatever to the past. For that it is we who are responsible, and we shall account for our actions when the appropriate time comes. The collaboration is limited to the reinforcement of the Government to facilitate a way out of the political impasse in which we have been intricately for the past two months and more. I see no need to repeat the disastrous results this has had on the economic, monetary and social situation of the country. In particular, however, it has tended to create a new national division which can only lead to catastrophe, not only now but in the more distant future. All of us who are aware of the threatened division are in duty bound to collaborate so as to provide a solution for this great national crisis.

For this reason, our main effort will be devoted to the restoration of the peace, calm and spiritual unity of the Greek people. And these, at the same time, constitute the essential prerequisites making it possible, if they are achieved, for the country to be led to elections.

Another thing that was agreed by the large majority of those who took part in the recent Crown Council was that it is impossible, in present conditions, for elections to be held. Fair elections are the natural solution for crises which occur in democratic countries. But elections must be fair if they are to provide the solution they are designed to give. Elections are not fair when they are conducted by governments which are prepared to violate the expression of the popular will. But equally, they are not fair when the prevailing conditions do not permit the free - that is to say, the dispassionate and conflict-free expression of the popular will. And it is precisely this that the Government aims to do -- i.e. to prepare the ground, by the creation of the essential preconditions, for the holding of fair elections which can be held without passions, conflicts and mob pressures. It is only elections of this kind which correspond to the true meaning of democracy, and only such elections can provide the final solution to the present political crisis."

* * *

The following were the questions put to the Prime Minister and the answers he gave :

- Q. As I understand from my reading of the minutes of the Crown Council, it was generally agreed that the Lambrakis Organisation must be disbanded. Does your Government propose any specific measure to this end ?
- A. You know that certain legislative measures were planned by the Papandreou government. Our government is determined not to permit violence from whatever quarter it may come. It is determined, as we said, to restore the peace and freedom of the Greek people. Law and order, peace and calm, so that the people can go about their work freely and productively and, at the same time, so that they can vote without pressures or danger. That is the line we shall follow.

- Q. You have said that the objective of your government is the restoration of calm and order. What will your government's policy be to this end ?
- A. Certainly we shall not use force to achieve calm and pacification. The laws will be strictly applied, and we shall avoid every act of persecution or intolerance in no matter what direction.
- Q. As I understand it, the government's main objective will be the holding of elections. Can you tell us when elections will be held?
- A. We are not a government appointed to hold elections. The task of our government, in the first place, is to tackle the colossal economic and social problems which threaten to lead us into an impasse; and, at the same time, to restore calm and order to the Greek people. When these conditions have been achieved, the time will be ripe for elections to be held. Our success, therefore, will depend primarily on the attitude and the behaviour of the parties who are demanding elections. If they avoid the revival of passion and inflexibility and instead help in the restoration of calm, those parties can themselves help to ensure that elections can be held sooner.
- Q. Do you believe that the government can ensure calm and order when we know that the two parties, the Centre Union under Mr. Papandreou and the EDA, are determined to prolong the atmosphere of tension by all the means at their disposal ?
- A. I cannot accept, at least so far as concerns Mr. Papandreou and the Centre Union, that they can possibly wish to prolong the tensions and the abnormal state of affairs in the country. He has nothing whatever to gain by such tactics, and he would be merely postponing the elections. They will quickly realise that the only way their demands can be satisfied is by means of the policy adopted by the present government.

- Q. It was announced this morning that the two Ministers Without Portfolio, representing the two other parties, would be members of the inner Cabinet. What is the object of this participation, since the participation of the two parties is supposed to be symbolic ?
- A. There has been absolutely no bargaining about this collaboration. There is no question of interference in our internal or other policies. The situation is simply this: that, since we shall be discussing problems concerned with the restoration of calm and order, the other parties will participate. That is the point of their participation. It is this question which interests them and which they wish to solve.
- I have been assured by the leaders of the two parties that what interests them and what they wish to assist with all the means at their disposal is precisely the restoration of order and the ensuring of peace and calm in the country. We are happy to have achieved this collaboration, just as we should be happy if we could widen the basis of the union which we have formed.
- Q. The Prime Minister has spoken about the introduction of the simple proportional representation system for the elections. Does the government propose to introduce legislation for this purpose, and when ?
- A. The government will announce in its statement of policy that it proposes to recommend the introduction of the simple proportional system. It does not propose to fabricate a new system of any kind. It will simply propose, by a single-clause Bill, the introduction of the simple proportional representation system, a system which is unquestionably regarded as just and fair. The government will never allow the electoral system to become the object of bargaining, for that would mean that we should be using the electoral system to distort or suppress the free expression of the Greek people's will.

- Q. It has been reported that at yesterday's Cabinet meeting you said that your government would continue to apply the Centre programme. Since your government will be reliant on the National Radical Union, do you think it will be possible to apply basic Centre policies, such as the continuation of the new educational system and so on ?
- A. We shall announce our programme in the policy statement we shall make to Parliament. After that, the measures which follow will of necessity be voted on by the parties and the Deputies. As far as the question of the educational system is concerned, I want to say that this is not a party issue. The reform -- the rebirth of education -- in the light of current developments and following our entry into the Common Market, is a national issue.
- Q. If calm and order are re-established and the economic and social problems are successfully tackled, will elections then be held ?
- A. When the urgent/^{economic} and social problems have been dealt with, and when we are sure that the country has returned to conditions of calm and order, then certainly these would be the conditions in which the country could proceed to truly democratic elections.
- Q. You said previously that the concern of the two Ministers of the other parties would be with questions related to the restoration of calm and public order in the country. Will your collaboration with your colleagues of the other parties also extend to national problems of a more general nature which are part of the crisis ?
- A. There are national issues on which the collaboration of the parties is essential. This is something we have always declared, even as simple Members of Parliament. Foreign policy, the Cyprus question -- I mention these merely as examples -- are among the problems which without any question demand the collaboration of the parties. You will be aware that, on the

question of planning and investment policies, which demand long-term application, I have already declared myself in favour of an all-party policy.

Q. What will be the economic policy of your government ?

A. The government's economic policy, as we shall announce, will, broadly speaking, consist of the preservation of monetary and economic stability and balance. And also, so far as we can, to speed up our economic development in the light of our membership now of the Common Market.

Q. What will be your government's foreign policy ?

A. On this subject there is, I believe, agreement among the nationalist parties. We shall remain faithful to our alliances, but we shall at the same time widen our circle of friendship with other nations. We shall seek and strengthen such friendships as much as we can. So far as concerns economic and trade relations, in particular, we shall aim at the closest possible relations with all those countries which so desire. All this, of course, within the framework of the European Economic Community of which we are now members.

Q. Can you give us some guidance on the correct nomenclature of the parliamentary group which you now lead ?

A. We now have the Independent Group of the Centre. We work democratically. And, indeed, since our numbers are not all that great, we meet on a fixed day each week, whenever events require that we should. We shall continue this policy of democratic meetings of the group, just as we did today.

Q. When do you hope to receive a vote of confidence ?

A. We present ourselves in Parliament next Wednesday. It will depend on the course of the debate. As you know, the Constitution requires that the debate does not last longer than five days. But it is possible, of course, that the vote may be taken on the fourth day. In any event, not later than the fifth.

- Q. Do you happen to know when the Crown Princess Alexia will be baptised ?
- A. On Monday.
- Q. In public or in private ?
- A. In a closed family circle, as is appropriate for a religious ceremony of this kind.
- Q. Lately there has been a rise in the cost of living index, and an increased demand for gold sovereigns in the free market. What does the government propose to do to tackle this situation which hits the working classes, and what measures does the government propose to increase the rate of foreign investment in Greece ?
- A. As I said before, the tackling of the monetary and economic problems is the task which will absorb the main efforts and attention of the government. I also said something previously about investments which are needed to speed up the rate of economic development. We shall set out these measures in our statement of policy. But does not my friend agree that it is precisely the restoration of calm and order which will inspire greater confidence in the drachma and among foreign investors . As I have already argued in a meeting of the Political Committee, it is impossible to apply any kind of economic development programme fully without an atmosphere of calm and peace in the country. It is the psychological factor which, above all, influences economic volumes and the economic situation in general.
- Q. Would you comment on the report in the "Guardian" newspaper of London to the effect that a triumvirate consisting of Messrs. Stephanopoulos, Canellopoulos and Markezinis has been established to direct the general policy of the government ?
- A. This report does not correspond with reality. Our government is to present itself before Parliament on terms of a collaboration which are well known. It is this government which will be given a vote of confidence and will proceed to govern.

- Q. You said previously that the government would speed up economic development. Does the government believe that this is possible, bearing in mind the picture of the situation described to the Crown Council by the present Deputy-Premier, without external foreign aid ?
- A. I do not wish at this stage to enter into details on these matters. First, we shall have the government's policy statement. Then we shall proceed to make a thorough examination of the economic situation. And the conclusions we draw, which will undoubtedly be made public, will determine the means and methods we have to adopt.
- Q. What are the prospects for the parliamentary support of the government ?
- A. We believe we shall obtain a vote of confidence in Parliament. That is our conviction. And that is why we have formed a government and will present ourselves before Parliament.
- Q. What have you to say about today's statement by the leader of the Centre Union, in which he describes the granting of the mandate to a majority government as a violation of the constitution and an abuse of the King's prerogative? He himself knows that the government commands the support of the majority, but he claims that there ought not to be a succession of two, three and four governments.
- A. So long as a Parliament is able to give the country a viable government, the King has the right to address himself to Parliament -- you yourself have said that it already has the majority -- so that, from this point of view, there is absolutely no justification for censure of the Monarch. Moreover, in this particular situation, you know that at the Crown Council, the King appealed to the parties to consult together to provide the country with a government. And it was the majority of the parties which agreed to propose the government which we have today.

- Q. What have you to say also about the statement by the leader of the Centre Union to the effect that Members of Parliament do not have the right to propose and vote for governments, even if they are the majority? And indeed, he spoke about a conception which he called "rule by Members of Parliament".
- A. You will remember that as long as he had 134 MPs, it was the MPs who judged the fate of governments. Now that he has lost the 134, it is "Down with the MPs" and "Down with MPs Rule". These are clearly arguments inspired by party interests of the moment. I would not wish, therefore, to say any more about it.
- Q. You have repeatedly referred to critical economic problems and the restoration of calm. Can you tell us what precisely are the main problems ?
- A. There is the problem of the balance of payments which is related to our foreign exchange situation, as it is related also to the value of the drachma and to prices. In addition to those problems, there is the long-term economic development programme which, while it may not have been regarded as urgent in the past, because it was a long-term problem, must now be regarded as a problem of vital urgency in view of the fact that we are now in the third year since our entry into the Common Market. So, we have the exchange problem, the problem of the currency, the problem of prices, and the problem of investments. These are some of the most important economic problems which must now be tackled decisively.
- Q. Are both parties which are collaborating with your government in agreement on simple proportional representation ?
- A. We regard the simple proportional system as a means of political pacification. We know that most Deputies and parties have supported the system in the past. I hope they do not change their minds.

- Q. What is it that made you refuse to accept the mandate when you went to the Palace a month ago with Mr. Tsirimokos, and even to participate in his government, whereas now you have agreed to form a government ?
- A. When I went to the Palace with Mr. Tsirimokos, it did not mean that I went in order to receive the mandate. At that time I supported Mr. Tsirimokos because, in the circumstances at the time, we were collaborating. Since then, following the increase in the strength of our group, a new situation has arisen. Mr. Tsirimokos, and Mr. Novas, too, have done me the honour of proposing me at this stage, and it is for that reason, following their recommendation, that I presented myself as representative of the Independent Group of the Centre.
- Q. You have spoken of the economic situation and of the great economic problems which the government faces. If the hiatus had been prolonged, what would have happened to the country, from an economic point of view? Can you reply in one word ?
- A. If I have to reply in one word, then, of course, that word must be "chaos". There is no doubt that the country's economic problems may lead towards disaster. But what frightened me more than anything, and continues to frighten me, is the new division of the nation which was and is threatened. In my view, that is the greatest disaster of all for the country. You all remember famous victories and flourishing economic conditions in a previous period -- and all that crashed into ruin because of a well-known national division at that time. We must all remember it as an example to be avoided.
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אל : המשרד ירושלים

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המשרד.

1. לפי ביולטין רפואי חתום על ידי שלושה רופאים שפורסם
אתמול, הנשיא טיטו חלה בשפעת "ואופי המחלה מחייב השגחה
רפואית, שכיבה הכרחית במיטה וטיפול מתאים" מוסבר שהנשיא
קיבל חום של 38 אחת"צ ב-26 בספטמבר (בעת שהותו בבולגריה)
אחרי טיפול החום חלף אבל עלה ל-37.7 אחת"צ של 27 בספטמבר.

2. כאן אינם זוכרים שאי פעם פורסם ביולטין כזה ובודאי שהדבר
לא קרה במשך שנתיים שבתי כאן. הדבר מתמיה במיוחד לאור האופי
הקל של המחלה לפי דברי ביולטין.

3. ב-27 בספטמבר בשעות אחת"צ הייתי בין מקבלי טיטו בתחנת
הרכבת בבלגרד בשובו מסופיה. הטקס התנהל כרגיל כולל נאום של
טיטו והנוכחים אף ציינו בשיחה ביניהם שהוא נראה בריא ורענן.

הממונה הזמני

שהח מנכל 2 סמנכל מואר חקר קבט דמ

לב/קל

אתונה, כה' באלול תשכ"ה
22 בספטמבר 1965

ע"פ ר

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מאת הנציגות, אתונה

הנדון: המצב הפנימי ביוון

לפי בקשת מר שי אני מצ"ל
החומר הבא שפורסם ע"י לשכת העתונות
הממשלתית:

1. רשימה על המסבר המדיני ביוון - 1965;
2. הסברי רזה"מ על המסבר;
3. דברי רזה"מ במסיבת עיתונאים;
4. הרכב הממשלה החדשה של יוון.

ב ב ר כ ה ,

ל. שאקי
מזכירה

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March, 28, 1954, New York
 25, 1954, New York

2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 2681, 2682, 2683, 2684, 2685, 26

[illegible]

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific information required.

1. raised on a farm in the north of Ireland - a very poor
- poor;
2. poor - a very poor man, poor - a very poor man;
3. poor - a very poor man, poor - a very poor man;
4. poor - a very poor man, poor - a very poor man;
5. poor - a very poor man, poor - a very poor man;

С Б Г С В

4. 1945年
 5. 1946年



REPRESENTATION DIPLOMATIQUE D'ISRAEL

הנציגות הדיפלומטית של ישראל

אתונה, כד' באלול תשכ"ה
21 בספטמבר 1965

ס ר י

1251

אל ס ע ר

סאת הנציג, אתונה



105.1

הנדון: יוון - המצב הפנימי
מכתבנו מיום 26.8.65

למעלה מחדשיים עברו מאז הגיש פאפאנדריאו התפטרותו למלך יוון (15/7), אך לסרות הנסיונות שנעשו ע"י קונסטנטיין השני להרכיב ממשלה חדשה טרם הוחזרה היציבות לסדינה.

שני הנסיונות הראשונים שנעשו נכשלו לחלוטין. גם נובאס וגם צ'יריסוקוס לא הצליחו להשיג רוב כשהופיעו לפני הפרלמנט ובקשו אמונו.

משהחמיר המצב קרא קונסטנטיין (לפני שבועיים ימים) את מועצת המלך ע"ס להיוועץ עמה ואולי אף בכוונה לבדור את פאפאנדריאו. אך כאן חתמה לו אפתעה. ראש מפלגת הרדיקלים, קנלופולוס, הציע בישיבת המועצה להקים ממשלת-ימין שתכין בחירות מיידיות, דבר שהוא בנגוד גמור לרצונו של המלך. פאפאנדריאו, להפתעת הכל, קיבל ההצעה והסכים שקנלופולוס ירציב את ממשלת המעבר להכנת הבחירות בהתאם לקונסטיטוציה (תוך 45 ימים). התכנית לא יצאה לפועל רק בשל כך שקנלופולוס לא יכול היה להשיג האשור להצעתו מחברי מפלגתו. יותר מכך; הוא נתבע על ידם לסגת; ואכן נסוג בכך שהציג לפאפאנדריאו תנאים חדשים שברור היה מראש שהלה לא יקבלם.

בימים אלה עשה המלך נסיון שלישי להרכיב ממשלה חדשה. הפעם נפל הפור על סטפנוס סטפנופולוס (1) מי שהיה סגן רוח"ם בממשלת פאפאנדריאו. הלה, לאחר שקיבל את המנדט מאת המלך, בחר את אנשי ממשלתו ואלה נתנו את שבועת האמונים בארמון המלך ב-17.9. סרם ברור אם יוכל סטפנופולוס להשיג אמונו של הפרלמנט, אם כי הסיכויים לכך נראים להיות סבירים. ההצבעה תתקיים מחר. סטפנופולוס הצליח לקבל הסכמת שתי המפלגות של האופוזיציה להצביע בעדו. למפלגה האחת, הרדיקלים, עם קנלופולוס בראש, 99 חברים בפרלמנט, ולמפלגה השנייה, הפרוגרסיבים, עם מרקזיניס בראש, 8 חברים. ביחד 107. כדי להגיע לרוב (151) דרושים לה 44 קולות של אנשי מפלגת האחור של המרכז וחוגים הקרובים לרוח"ם טוענים שהוא ישיג קולות אלו ואף למעלה מזה.

הממשלה החדשה שקמה היא, למעשה, ממשלת קואליציה. היא מורכבת מנציגים של חברי הפרלמנט שפרשו מן האחור של המרכז (כנויים כעת: הקבוצה העצמאית של המרכז), ומשני נציגים של מפלגות האופוזיציה. מטעם הרדיקלים נכנס לממשלה דמטריוס וורדומבאס (2) ומטעם הפרוגרסיבים - אלכסנדרוס קראסודורוס (3). שניהם הצטרפו לממשלה כשרים בלי תיקים.

הרכב הממשלה החדשה טרם הושלם, אולם המנויים החשובים נעשו כבר.

2/..

- (1) Stephanos Stephanopoulos
- (2) Demetrios Vourdoumbas
- (3) Alexandros Karathodoros



INTERNATIONAL PROMOTION DIVISION

WASH., D.C. 20547
12 JANUARY 1961

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מי שהיה רוה"ם מס' 1 לאחר המעבר (4) נתמנה כסגן לרוה"ם, ובאופן זמני לשר התעשייה;

מי שהיה רוה"ם מס' 2 לאחר המעבר (5) נתמנה גם כן כסגן רוה"ם ובאופן זמני לשר החוץ;

קוסטופולוס (6), מי שהיה שה"ח עד המעבר, נתמנה כשר ההגנה (אותו תפקיד שהיה לו בשתי הממשלות הקודמות);

מיוזענו טומבאס (7) קיבל תיק בממשלה כשר לעבודות צבוריות ובאופן זמני כשר לצפון יוון. מבחינת ישראל נראה שטוב הדבר שהאיש נמנה שוב בין חברי הממשלה. על האיש ועל אהדתו לישראל מסרנו פרטים במכתבינו הקודמים.

בקרב הסגל הדיפלומטי מחולקות הדעות לגבי הסכויים של סטפנופולוס להחזיק מעמד אף אם יצליח להשיג הרוב בפרלמנט. רוב זה יהא מורכב בעיקר מאנשי האופוזיציה למפלגתו וספק הוא אם ממשלתו תוכל בדרך זו להחזיק מעמד זמן רב. סטפנופולוס מצדו טוען שכל כוונתו להוליך המדינה לבחירות כלליות בהקדם האפשרי; אולם תנאי מוקדם לכך שיוחזר השקט ו"האחדות הרוחנית" לעם. הוא ריבר בשבח המפלגות של האופוזיציה אשר נענו לקריאת הסלך והעריכו תביעת השעה.

נראה שלאחר שסטפנופולוס יקבל אמון הבית, יצא הפרלמנט לחופשה של 2-3 חדשים ובמשך תקופה זו יפעל "פרלמנט מצומצם". בחוגי הממשלה קיימת הסברה שהפסקה כזו תוכל לתרום להרגעת הרוחות.

ראש הממשלה החדש הוא סמיסדי מפלגת האחד של המרכז, בן 66, רווק. ידוע כמוסחה בשטח הכלכלה. בשל הכשרתו זו קירב אותו פאפאנדריאו בזמנו ומינהו כסגנו וכשר לענייני תאום כלכלי; אך מאוחר יותר "צרף" אליו את בנו אנדריאס, כשר-משנה, ועמדתו (של ס.) בממשלת פאפאנדריאו הוחלשה כתוצאה מכך במידה ניכרת. סטפנופולוס תואר אז כאדם "בלי חוט שדרה". הימים הנאים יוכיחו באיזו מידה היתה הצדקה לכינוי זה.

העתונות התוסכת בפאפאנדריאו מותחת בקורת חזקה על סטפנופולוס "הבוגר" ועל כל אלה שהצטרפו ל"קבוצה העצמאית", וטוענת שהממשלה החדשה תהא, למעשה, "דירקטוריום". הדירקטוריום הזה יהא מורכב מסטפנופולוס, קנלופולוס ומרקזיניס. האחרונים הם הנציגים של שתי המפלגות של האופוזיציה.

עם שני האחרונים - קנלופולוס ומרקזיניס - היו לי שיחות והם מלאי תקווה שהממשלה החדשה תחזיק מעמד. העיקר, לדעתם, שפאפאנדריאו יהא בחוץ.

באשר לקנלופולוס, מכיר אני אותו מקרוב. בשיחה אחת שהיתה לי עמו בביתו לפני זמן מה התבטא האיש, מתוך יוזמה שלו, שאם אשיג הסכמת קוסטופולוס, שה"ח דאז, שהדבר יובא לפני הפרלמנט, יצביע הוא ואנשיו (99 חברי הפרלמנט) בעד הקמת יחסים תקינים עם מדינת ישראל. מרקזיניס אף הוא התבטא לפני בצורה חיונית ביותר ביחס לישראל. בשעת ארוחת צהריים בביתו התפרץ ואמר "אם אהיה ראש ממשלה תוך 24 שעות אכיר בישראל הכרה מלאה".

מוקדם לוטר כיצד יתפתחו עור הדברים. נראה שכניסתם של ראשי האופוזיציה לזירה חיונית היא מבחינתנו.

(4) Georgios Athanasiadis-Novas

(5) Elias Tsirimokos

(6) Stavros Costopoulos

(7) Ioannis Toubas



1. The first part of the report (A) shows that the results of the investigation are as follows:

2. The second part of the report (B) shows that the results of the investigation are as follows:

3. The third part of the report (C) shows that the results of the investigation are as follows:

4. The fourth part of the report (D) shows that the results of the investigation are as follows:

5. The fifth part of the report (E) shows that the results of the investigation are as follows:

6. The sixth part of the report (F) shows that the results of the investigation are as follows:

7. The seventh part of the report (G) shows that the results of the investigation are as follows:

8. The eighth part of the report (H) shows that the results of the investigation are as follows:

9. The ninth part of the report (I) shows that the results of the investigation are as follows:

10. The tenth part of the report (J) shows that the results of the investigation are as follows:

11. The eleventh part of the report (K) shows that the results of the investigation are as follows:

- (A) General Information
- (B) Description of the Case
- (C) Description of the Case
- (D) Description of the Case
- (E) Description of the Case



ובינתיים ענין קפריסין כאילו נדחק לקרן זווית. מפעם לפעם מופיעים בעתונות מאמרים בנושא זה. קיימת חרדה בשל ההרגשה שעמות תורכיה התחזקה לאחרונה ביחוד הודות לעמדה הרוסית.

נראה שצ'ירימוקוס, מי שהיה רוח"ם יוון עד סוף השבוע שעבר, וכעת שה"ח (באופן זמני) יעמוד בראש משלחת יוון באו"ם. בחוגי הממשלה מוברים פחות מתמיד על "אנוסיס". הכוון הוא לתת לעניינים להתפתח בצורה הטבעית. לדעת חוגים אלה יש לשאוף ולעשות הכל כדי שהאי יקבל עצמאות מוחלטת וסוף הכבוד לבוא ("אנוסיס"). נוהל בייקר, חבר הפרלמנט הבריטי, סיפר לי אתמול על סגעים שהיו לו בנושא זה עם פאפאנדריאו, סקרים ואורגופלו. לדבריו היו סכויים לקידום פני הדברים על בסיס של "אנוסיס נומינלי" תוך סתן "ערביות חזקות" למיעוט התורכי שבאי. הסכויים להסדר פחתו, לדבריו, עקב נפילת ממשלת פאפאנדריאו.

השגריר התורכי שניהל בזמנו השיחות בקשר לקפריסין עם שה"ח של יוון (קוסטופולוס) סיפר לי שהמגע בנדון נפסק לחלוטין בשל המצב הפנימי ביוון. מן הידיעות המגיעות הנה נראה שבקפריסין אין צער רב על הפסקת השיחות יוון-תורכיה. מאידך, קיימת בקפריסין דאגה בקשר לדיון שיהא באו"ם. לפי ידיעות אלו יש לקפריסין ענין רב בממשלה חזקה ביוון אשר תוכל לסייע לה בשעת הדיון באו"ם על עתיד האי.

ב ב ר כ ה ,

י.נ. ש.

העתק: שה"ח
המנכ"ל
השגריר, ניקוסיה
הציר, אנקרה

ס ו ר י

השגריר, ניקוסיה
המנכ"ל
~ 14



LEGATION D'ISRAEL

צירות ישראל

בלגרד, כט' באב תשכ"ה
27 באוגוסט 1965

יוג. 103.3



776

אל : מנהל מזא"ר

מאת : הממונה הזמני

הנדון: עזרה לנפגעי השטפונות

מכתבך מ- 4.8.65 המסביר את השיקול המדיני להמנעות ממחן סיוע, הגיע הנה אחרי ששלחתי את תזכורתי מ-16.8.65.

נראה לי שלבעיה צד נוסף. העם היהודי וישראל אהודים מאד כאן ודוקא בקרב השכבות העממיות הרחבות.

סבורני שזה יעודדם באהדה זו, כשגם מדינתנו תמצא בין המדינות הרבות ממזרח וממערב - מארה"ב עד סין העממית - שהגישו להם סיוע בעת צרה.

אופי האסון הוא כזה, שהעזרה לא נשאה אופי ספונטני ואתמול שוב הודיעו על עזרה נוספת (כמות גדולה של שמיכות משבדיה).

ב ב ר כ ה,

א. שנון

העחק: כלכלית

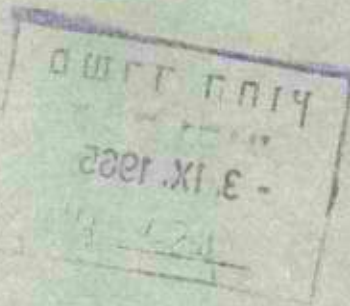
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LEGATION D'ISRAEL

צירות ישראל

בלגרד, יד' באב תשכ"ה
12 באוגוסט 1965

משרד החוץ

20.VIII.1965

דאך וכו'

750

יוג. 524.1

אל : מזא"ר

מאת : הממונה הזמני

הנדון: היוגוסלבים מגלים את היחרונות
של מסעדות פרטיות.

כדי לקדם את פיתוח התיירות הורשתה השנה
הקמת מסעדות, בחי קפה ופנסיונים פרטיים, תוך
הגבלות מסויימות. העיקרית בהן - שאסור להעסיק
יותר משלושה עובדים, לא כולל "בני המשפחה המצומצמת"
(באיזורים מסויימים - חמישה).

מצ"ב קטע מכתבה על מקום נופש מפורסם
בחוף האדריאטי "מקוסקה", פרי עטו של פליטוניסט
יוגוסלבי מפורסם.

ב ב ר כ ה,

א. שנון

העתק: כלכלית

מר מ. צור, מנכ"ל מסו"ח



משרד המבחן

משרד המבחן

1957

משרד המבחן, ת"א, תש"ז
1957

1957

משרד המבחן

משרד המבחן

משרד המבחן, ת"א, תש"ז
משרד המבחן

משרד המבחן, ת"א, תש"ז
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משרד המבחן

משרד המבחן

משרד המבחן

משרד המבחן, ת"א, תש"ז

קטע מהכתבה "סרדינים בחול", מאת זייקה זיבולוביץ (שרפים)

"- אלה שמצליחים להימלט (מהדוחק של שפת הים) ממהרים בכיוון המסעדה הפרטית של מרקו פוחרין - שיש לה סיסמא: "אנא, אל תשאלו מה יש לנו, אלא תגידו מה רצונכם". אומרים שבערבים מסויימים למרקו 16 סוגי דגים.

אצלו ארגון העבודה הנו פשוט. כולם עובדים: הוא, אשתו, אחיו, החותנת והאח הקטן ואינם שואלים כמה צריך לעבוד.

כל אחד ממלא 8 משרות:

אשתו היא: קופאית, מנהל חשבונות, מבקר, גובה, מלצר ראשי, מנהל המטבח, שומר לילה, העין החשמלית של המסעדה.

מרקו הוא: המנהל הכללי, המנהל הטכני, המנהל המסחרי, המנהל הכספי, הועד המנהל, מנהל הפרסומת, מנהל שרות האספקה, ספק, נהג, מלצר... כך גם האחרים.

אין הייררכיה. בהפסקה אינם שואלים מי צריך להוציא פח האשפה, מי שמשחרר הראשון עושה זאת. -"

THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

"The Journal of the American Medical Association" is a weekly publication of the American Medical Association, published in English. It is the official journal of the American Medical Association and is one of the most widely read and cited medical journals in the world.

The Journal is published weekly, except for two issues combined annually in December. It is published in print and online. The print edition is published by the American Medical Association, and the online edition is published by the American Medical Association's digital publishing arm, the American Medical Association's Digital Publishing Group.

The Journal is published by the American Medical Association.

The Journal is published by the American Medical Association, and is one of the most widely read and cited medical journals in the world. It is published weekly, except for two issues combined annually in December.

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LEGATION D'ISRAEL

צירות ישראל

בלגרד, כ"ח בתמוז תשכ"ה
28 ביולי 1965

יוג. 301.1

724

אל : מזא"ר

מאת : הממונה הזמני

108-1 114

הנדון: מופעי "הסולידריות" בסקופיה

ביום 26 ביולי, יום השנה של הרעידה מ-1963, נפתחו בסקופיה "מופעי הסולידריות" השנתיים. מטרתה לציין את הסולידריות הבינלאומית ואת תודת העיר ל-74 מדינות זרות שנתנו לה סיוע באסונה.

תוכן המופעים - סדרה של מופעים מוסיקליים ותחרויות ספורט בהשתתפות בינלאומית.

השתתפתי בפתיחה החגיגית אליה הוזמן הסגל הדיפלומטי.

השתתפו השגרירים של שוויצריה, קנדה, מכסיקו, פולין, הונגריה, בולגריה, של מספר מדינות אפריקה ונציגים ממספר רב של שגרירויות אחרות ביניהם ארה"ב, ברה"מ, איטליה, אנגליה, צרפת, אוסטריה ועוד. הערבים, משום מה, לא השתתפו.

בעיר עצמה מורגשת פעולה בניה ושיקום אינטנסיביים. בימים אלה גם נודעו התוצאות של המרכז הבינלאומית המצומצם לחכניה-אב של סקופיה. בפרס זכו במשותף תוכנית יפנית ותוכנית של מחכננים מזגרב.

כ ב ר כ ה,

א. שנון

העתק: קשרי תרבות
הסברה למזא"ר



משרד המשפטים

LEGATION D'ISRAEL

מס' תיק: 100
1967

457

201.1.103

שם: מ"ר

תאריך: 1967

הערה: "הערה" - 100

המחוקק "הערה" 100, 1967-1968, הוא חוק המורה על
הקמת ועדה לחקירת מעורבותם של אנשי צה"ל
במאורעות 1948-1949.

המחוקק "הערה" 100 - חוק המורה על
הקמת ועדה לחקירת מעורבותם של אנשי צה"ל
במאורעות 1948-1949.

המחוקק "הערה" 100 - חוק המורה על
הקמת ועדה לחקירת מעורבותם של אנשי צה"ל
במאורעות 1948-1949.

המחוקק "הערה" 100, 1967-1968, הוא חוק המורה על
הקמת ועדה לחקירת מעורבותם של אנשי צה"ל
במאורעות 1948-1949.

המחוקק "הערה" 100, 1967-1968, הוא חוק המורה על
הקמת ועדה לחקירת מעורבותם של אנשי צה"ל
במאורעות 1948-1949.

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מ. מ. מ.

תאריך

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מזכר

אל

מאת

הנדון

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המחיר של האחר

הקניא.

דדוקט
השאר

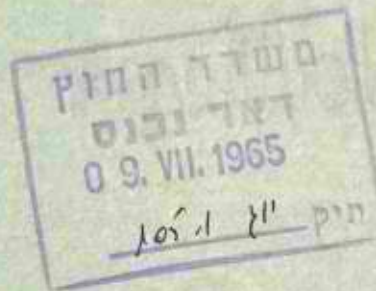


דוד אלדד

LEGATION D'ISRAEL

צירות ישראל

בלגרד, ד' בתמוז תשכ"ה
4 ביולי 1965



671

אל : מזא"ר

מאח : חיים קריתי

הנדון: העיר קרגויבץ ביוגוסלביה

1. רצ"ב תרגום קטע מעתון "פוליטיקה" היוגוסלבי מה- 22.6.65, בו מדובר על ביקור משלחת הקומסומול של ברה"מ בעיר קרגויבץ שביוגוסלביה.
2. נראה לי כרצוי להביא לידיעתכם פרטים אחדים אודות מה שעבר על עיר זו במלחמת העולם השנייה.
בחנוכה על השמדת קבוצת חיילים גרמניים בידי פרטיזנים יוגוסלביים נורו 7,000 איש תוך ימים אחדים. בין המומתים-המרבים גברים וכן נשים וכיתת תלמידים כבני 12, אשר המורה לא הסכים לנטשם והלך אתם למות למרות שיוגוסלבי בעל מהלכים אצל הגרמנים השיג שחרור המורה מידי המרצחים.
3. לפי המסופר הסתייעו הגרמנים בבני ערובה מקומיים לשם קבורת אלפי המומתים ואחרי-כן העבירו את הקברנים אצא לגרמניה כדי להעלים עקבות הפשע. אולם תוך התכתבות עם קרובים סיננו הקברנים את מקום הקבורה ולזכר הקרבנות מפוזרות מצבות רבות הבעה בחורש ליד אצא העיר קרגויבץ. מצבת האבן לזכר התלמידים הנה בצורת ספר גדול פתוח ועל דפיו חרוטות דמויות ילדים.
4. עד היום נאמר בצד הגרמני לתיירים גרמניים הנוסעים ליוגוסלביה להמנע מלדוֹרֹך על אדמת קרגויבץ, וקרה באחד הימים שגרמנים שהו לביקור בעיר ושרו שירים בגרמנית במסעדה ויצאו משם מוכים. לפי הסיפור מעדיפים הגרמנים לעבור בסביבה במכונית בשעות החשכה.

הערה:-

חושבני שכל אדם הבא מישראל ליוגוסלביה ייסיב להכיר את הלכי רוחם של יוגוסלבים רבים לגבי הגרמנים אם יערוך סיור בעיר זו.

(מענין שהזעם מופנה ביוגוסלביה בעקרו לגבי מערב גרמנים, אבל זהו ענין החורג מהסיפור על הזוועה שעברה על קרגויבץ).

ב ב ר כ ה,

ח. קריתי

לוטה: 1

ה"ש 1957
ד' תשנ"ז

170

מ"א : א"ח

מ"א : מ"ח

המשרד המרכזי למעורבות

1. המשרד המרכזי למעורבות (המשרד) יפעל למען המעורבות של ישראלים בפרויקטים של בנייה ופיתוח.

2. המשרד יפעל למען המעורבות של ישראלים בפרויקטים של בנייה ופיתוח.

המשרד יפעל למען המעורבות של ישראלים בפרויקטים של בנייה ופיתוח. המשרד יפעל למען המעורבות של ישראלים בפרויקטים של בנייה ופיתוח. המשרד יפעל למען המעורבות של ישראלים בפרויקטים של בנייה ופיתוח.

3. המשרד יפעל למען המעורבות של ישראלים בפרויקטים של בנייה ופיתוח. המשרד יפעל למען המעורבות של ישראלים בפרויקטים של בנייה ופיתוח. המשרד יפעל למען המעורבות של ישראלים בפרויקטים של בנייה ופיתוח.

4. המשרד יפעל למען המעורבות של ישראלים בפרויקטים של בנייה ופיתוח. המשרד יפעל למען המעורבות של ישראלים בפרויקטים של בנייה ופיתוח. המשרד יפעל למען המעורבות של ישראלים בפרויקטים של בנייה ופיתוח.

הערות:-

המשרד יפעל למען המעורבות של ישראלים בפרויקטים של בנייה ופיתוח. המשרד יפעל למען המעורבות של ישראלים בפרויקטים של בנייה ופיתוח. המשרד יפעל למען המעורבות של ישראלים בפרויקטים של בנייה ופיתוח.

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מ"א : א"ח

מ"א : א"ח

DELEGATION OF CC OF THE KOMSOMOL OF THE USSR VISITS KRAGUJEVAC

Politika, June 22, 1965 -

Kragujevac, June 21: A delegation of the Central Committee of the Komsomol of the USSR, which is led by member of the Central Committee of the Komsomol Vladimir Krivoruchenko, visited Kragujevac today.

At the Opstina Committee of the Youth Federation, the members of the CC Komsomol delegation became acquainted with the work of the Youth Federation in the Kragujevac Opstina.

After this the guests visited the Memorial Park of the Kragujevac Patriots shot on October 21, 1941; the "Red Star" automobile factory; the School Centre, and some cultural-historical sights of the town.

DELEGATION OF CC OF THE KOMSOMOL OF THE USSR VISITS KRAGUJEVAC

Politika, June 22, 1962 -

Kragujevac, June 21: A delegation of the Central Committee of the Komsomol of the USSR, which is led by member of the Central Committee of the Komsomol Vladimir Krivonozhenko, visited Kragujevac today.

At the Opština Committee of the Youth Federation, the members of the CC Komsomol delegation became acquainted with the work of the Youth Federation in the Kragujevac Opština.

After this the guests visited the Memorial Park of the Kragujevac Patriots shot on October 21, 1941; the "Red Star" automobile factory; the School Centre, and some cultural-historical sights of the town.

DELEGATION OF CC OF THE KOMSOMOL OF THE USSR VISITS KRAGUJEVAC

Politika, June 22, 1965 -

Kragujevac, June 21: A delegation of the Central Committee of the Komsomol of the USSR, which is led by member of the Central Committee of the Komsomol Vladimir Krivoruchenko, visited Kragujevac today.

At the Opstina Committee of the Youth Federation, the members of the CC Komsomol delegation became acquainted with the work of the Youth Federation in the Kragujevac Opstina.

After this the guests visited the Memorial Park of the Kragujevac Patriots shot on October 21, 1941; the "Red Star" automobile factory; the School Centre, and some cultural-historical sights of the town.

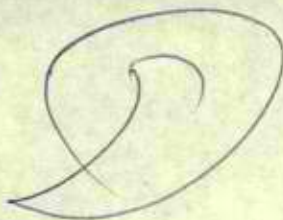
DELEGATION OF GO OF THE KOMSOMOL OF THE USSR VISITS KRASTJEVO

Politika, June 22, 1962 -

Krastjevo, June 21: A delegation of the Central Committee of the Komsomol of the USSR, which is led by member of the Central Committee of the Komsomol Vladimir Krivonozhenko, visited Krastjevo today.

At the Opening Committee of the Youth Federation, the members of the UC Komsomol delegation became acquainted with the work of the Youth Federation in the Krastjevo District.

After this the guests visited the memorial park of the Krastjevo Patriotic war on October 21, 1941; the "Red Star" automobile factory; the School Centre, and some cultural-historical sights of the town.



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הכנסת

ירושלים, כ"ט באייר תשכ"ה
31 במאי 1965

אל : מנהל המחלקה למזרח אירופה, לידי מר א. פולק
מאת מרכזת משרד הכנסת

105.1/א

בתבקשתי על-ידי מזכיר הכנסת, מר
מ. רוזטי, בהמשך לשיחתו אתך, להעביר
אליך את מכתבו של נשיא האסיפה הפדרלית
של יוגוסלביה בצרוף ההצהרה שנתקבלה
על-ידי האסיפה.

מר רוזטי מבקש שתודיענו בהקדם אם
יש להניח הצהרה זו על שולחן הכנסת.

ב ב ר כ ה,

חיה מן

המקרה האחר
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A.G. 65
חמ/מב



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
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REPUBLIQUE SOCIALISTE FÉDÉRATIVE
DE YOUGOSLAVIE
ASSEMBLÉE FÉDÉRALE
LE PRÉSIDENT

Beograd, le 15 mai 1965

Monsieur le Président,

J'ai l'honneur de vous faire parvenir la Déclaration que l'Assemblée fédérale de la République Socialiste Fédérative de Yougoslavie a adoptée à sa réunion solennelle de toutes les chambres, tenue le 9 mai a.o., à l'occasion du vingtième anniversaire de la victoire sur le fascisme.

Je vous saurais gré, Monsieur le Président, de bien vouloir faire connaître aux membres de votre Parlement la présente Déclaration qui exprime la profonde inquiétude des peuples de Yougoslavie devant la tension actuelle des relations dans le monde.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Président, les assurances de ma haute considération.

Edvard Kardelj

Son Excellence
Monsieur KADICH LOUZ
Président du Knesset
Tel-Aviv



SOCIALIST FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

DECLARATION

ADOPTED AT THE SOLEMN SESSION OF ALL CHAMBERS OF THE FEDERAL ASSEMBLY,
THE FEDERAL BOARD OF THE SOCIALIST ALLIANCE OF THE WORKING PEOPLE OF
YUGOSLAVIA AND THE FEDERAL BOARD OF THE FEDERATION OF VETERANS ASSOCI-
ATIONS OF THE PEOPLE'S LIBERATION WAR OF YUGOSLAVIA

The great victory of the anti-Hitlerite coalition over fascism, whose twentieth anniversary the freedom-loving world is celebrating today, was won in the name of the ideas of peace, independence, and equality for all countries and nations. Peoples suffered unheard-of sacrifices and devastations in order to develop on the basis of the historical experiences of the great anti-fascist war, and on the principles of the United Nations Charter - new international relations, from which domination and the use of force will be eliminated once and for all.

The past two decades since May 9, 1945 have been marked by an impressive growth of the material and intellectual potential of man and changes in world picture. The forces of democracy and progress have increased, the process of the emancipation of nations has embraced all continents, and the world community has been enriched by a large number of new, independent states, which have become active factors of international policy. Despite all the resistance and intimi-



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dition, the ideas for which tens of millions of people gave their lives during the great anti-fascist war are becoming a living reality, and an inalienable right of peoples.

Today, on Victory Day, which makes it incumbent upon the present generations never to permit a new world catastrophe, the world again faces a new threat of war. Attempts to jeopardize by use of armed force the independence of peoples and their right to free and independent development are again being made in international relations. The imperialist policy of colonial subordination and intervention is unscrupulously endeavouring to suppress the just liberation struggle of oppressed nations, and to sanction the use of force and the right of the stronger in international relations. This would undoubtedly destroy the political and moral basis on which alone the civilization of our times can rest and seriously endanger the peace of all peoples.

Aware that the consistent implementation of the policy of peaceful coexistence among states is the only alternative to war, and that today peace is not only the precondition for any progress, but the precondition for the very survival of mankind, the peoples of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia appeal to all the peaceloving and democratic forces of the world to unite their efforts in the struggle against the forces of aggression and war, for equal relations among nations, for the preservation of peace in the world, and for the further assertion of the principles on which the United Nations is based.

Belgrade, May 9, 1965.

מ-10-1965

LEGATION D'ISRAEL



ש מ ר

צירות ישראל

בלגרד, ז' באייר תשכ"ה
9 במאי 1965

יוג. 262.1



504

אל : מזא"ר

מח : הצירות בלגרד

הנדון: בשלויזיה היוגוסלבית

1. ביום 30.4.65, בעת שהנשיא טיטו חזר מביקור בקע"ם - נערך בשדה התעופה טכס קבלת פנים. טכס זה שודר בטלוויזיה. בעת נאום טיטו נראה מאחוריו הסגל הדיפלומטי. בשורה הראשונה של הסגל נראה משך זמן רב ציר ישראל מר אברהם קדרון.
2. ערב לפני-כן הראו מגן-דוד כרקע לשידור זמרה.
3. באחד במאי בשעות הצהריים שודרו חגיגות האחד במאי ברומניה, הונגריה, צ'כיה, פולין ומזרח גרמניה.
בהפסקה בין השעה 13.15 עד שעה 14.00 ניתנו קטעי סרטונים אמריקאים על תולדות הוליבוד. אחרי כן שודרו החגיגות במוסקבה.
(בעת ששודרו החגיגות במוסקבה התבטאה אשה מקומית בנסיבות מצומצמות מאד בפני ידיד, שהיא מעדיפה לראות אמריקה מאשר מוסקבה).

ב ב ר כ ה,

ח. קרית

ש מ ר



בלגרד, כד' בניסן תשכ"ה
26 באפריל 1965

יוג. 105.1



אל : מנהל מ"א"ר
מאת : אברהם קדרון

הנדון: שה"ח היוגוסלבי החדש

שה"ח החדש (MARKO NIKEZIĆ) - מי שהיה עד כה סגן השר, נתמנה ביום ו' שעבר לתפקידו החדש.

הוא יליד 1921. חבר הוועד המרכזי של המפלגה הקומוניסטית והיה עד לפני שנתיים שגריר בוואשינגטון.

נהניתי לפגוש אותו (לא נהניתי לפגוש את שה"ח הקודם) ולשוחח איתו. כי היתה לו גישה רצינית ועניינית לבעיות. מתמצא לא מעט בבעיותינו גם בגלל שרותו בוואשינגטון וגם בגלל שרותו כציר בקהיר בתחילת שנות החמישים. יודע לא מעט על יהדות (עמדתי על כך במספר שיחות), היו לו חברים יהודים בבית הספר.

אביו, אחד המנהלים של חברת "פרוגרס" העוסקת במסחר עם ישראל - הוא ידיד כנה של היהודים ושל ישראל.

שה"ח הקודם (KOČA POPOVIĆ) נבחר לפרלמנט (החוק היוגוסלבי קובע שחבר פרלמנט אינו יכול להיות שר בממשלה) ולפי השמועות יקבל תפקיד מרכזי בצמרת המפלגה.

סגן שה"ח החדש (MISO PAVICEVIĆ) היה עד כה עוזר שה"ח לענייני אסיה - אפריקה, /עד לפני שנה היה חבר משלחתם בניו-יורק.

ב ב ר כ ה,

אברהם קדרון

העתיק: לשכת שה"ח
לשכת המנכ"ל

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משרד החוץ

מחלקת הקשר
שפור

מברק נכנס - מסווג

מס' 72

חובר: 251100 פבר 65
הודפס: 251600

א ל: ממשרד ירושלים
מאת: ממשרל בלגרד

105.1 יג'

מזאר.

1. שה"ח פוס ביץ הוחלף. במקומו נתמנה סגנו ניקזיץ.
2. על העברה פופוביץ מתפקיד הנוכחי היו מזמן שמועות. הוא נבחר כעת לחבר הפרלמנט ויתמנה שוב לפי שמועות, לתפקיד מרכזי במפלגה.
3. החילופים באו לפי רצונו של פופוביץ שביהן בתפקיד שה"ח 12 שנה.

קדרון

התפוצה: שהח ירוהם טרוהם מנכל (2) סמנכל מזאר בר נחייב רם

רכ/שם 25.4

מברק נכנס - מסווג

משרד החוץ

מחלקת הקשר

מברק נכנס - מסווג

ש פ ו ר

מס' 67

חומר: 201100 אפר 65
הודפס: 210800

אל. המשרד ירושלים
מאת. מממשלה בלגיה

105.1 אל

המשרד.

קטע מנאומי של טיטו בקונסטנטיין ב-19 דנא באסיסה המונית לפי העהונות היוגוסלביות.

עמים שלא עברו מאורעות דמים כמו למשל עמי יוגוסלביה, אלגיר ובריה"מ אינם יכולים להרגיש בעצמה כזאת חשיבות שמירת השלום. כי רק בשלום אפשר לבנות וליצור חיים טובים יותר, וכל מלחמה כשמידה היצירה האנושית. מלחמה עולם חדש לו היתה מתרחשת פיורסה אבדון כי היתה משמידה את האנשים יחד עם כל מה שיד אדם יצרה. יוגוסלביה ואלגיר, עמי יוגוסלביה ואלגיר פועלות במיסור הבינלאומי למען השלום כי עמינו יודעים מה פירוש מלחמה וכמה יקר השלום. גם ארצות רבות אחרות פעילות למען השלום, למשל קט"ש שהרגישה הגרמנית הדמים בעת השבר סואץ. וגם ארצות ערביות אפריקניות אחרות חורמות למאמצים למניעת מלחמה חדשה כי הן יודעות להעריך השלום. בעיקר מפני שהלכו בדרך הקשה מסת חברתי חדש. ידידים יקרים, ברצוני גם לאמר שאני ויוגוסלביה ממורמרים עמוקות שעדיין מעל מליון ערבים פלשתינאיים חייבים לחיות בתנאים קשים מגורשים מבתם

OGNJISTE-HEARTH אנו ממורמרים עמוקות כי עד היום לא מומשה ההחלטה שמומן התקבלה באו"ם. אנו מאמינים שיבוא יום וגם העוול הגדול הזה יתוקן.

הצירות

התפוצה: שהח רוחם טרוהם מנכל 2 סמנכל מואר מות חקר רס קבט

רב/צא



LEGATION D'ISRAEL

צירות ישראל

בלגרד, ג' בניסן תשכ"ה
5 באפריל 1965

15-11

יוג. 262.1

411

אל : מזא"ר

מאת : הצירות בלגרד

הנדון: בסלויזיה היוגוסלבית

1. בשבת 3.4.65 בערב הוצג במשך כמחצית השעה בסלויזיה סרט רוסי על ריגא, לפיו נראו החיים בעיר כבגן עדן. (שיט, שעשועי ילדים, זוג מתבודד עם טרנזיסטור ועוד).

לא נשמעו מלים והסרט לווה במוסיקה, רבה ככלה - ג'ז.

2. בתום הסרט על ריגא הראו כעשר דקות תמונות מחוניס. (אף זה בלי מלים, בלווי שירים ערבים - מוסיקה מזרחית).

ב ב ר כ ה,

ח. קריתי



בלגרד, כו' באדר ב' תשכ"ה
30 במרץ 1965

יוג. 103.3

385

אל : מנהל מזה"ר

מאת : א. קדרון

הנדון: "דז'ילאס"-איזם ביוגוסלביה

הציון בפנקס, מר א. קדרון
פועל מיכאילוב

כמה מעתוני העולם המערבי ובראשם "ניו-יורק טיימס" עושים פרסום רחב ל"דז'ילאס-איזם" החדש ביוגוסלביה.

וזאת, בעקבות מאמר של מרצה לפילוסופיה בעיר זאדר (יוגוסלביה) מיכאילו מכאילוב.

מיכאילוב פרסם בגליונות ינואר ופברואר של כתב עת ספרותי בבלגרד "דאלו" מאמר בשני חלקים בשם "קיץ במוסקבה", מיוסד על ביקור של חודש שערך בקיץ שעבר ברוסיה.

המשפט הבולט ביותר במאמרו השני שהופיע בגליון חודש פברואר היה, כי ברית המועצות היתה הארץ הראשונה שאדגנה מחנות מוות לעצורים פוליטיים ונקטה ברצח עמים.

גליון זה של פברואר הוחרם אחרי שזה הגיע ~~ל~~ ~~ה~~ לעתונאים זרים כאן.

לירחון הספרותי "דאלו" תפוצה של כ-1000 עותקים לחודש ויודעי דבר אמרו לי שהוא ירחון משעמם ביותר וספק באם חריסר אנשים קוראים אותו. ליצן אחד הוסיף: ברור שעורכי הירחון אינם קוראים אותו.

עד כמה שידוע לנו לא היה שום לחץ מצד השגרירות הרוסית על שלטונות יוגוסלביה (כפי שסופר "ניו-יורק טיימס" בבלגרד כתב).

ההשתלשלות היתה כדלקמן:-

- (1) אחרי שלמאמר ניתן פרסום בעולם, החרימו את הגליון.
- (2) שבועיים אחרי פרסום המאמר התפרסם בשבועון נפוץ בבלגרד "נין" מאמר התקפה נגד מיכאילוב.
- (3) בסוף פברואר נפגש טיטו עם התובעים הכלליים ובין השאר הצביע על פרשת מיכאילוב כדוגמא שהתובעים צריכים לנקוט יזמה עצמית, ולא לחכות ל"צוו מגבוה".

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(4) בתחילת מרס החליט מיכאילוב להתפרסם בכל מחיר. הוא כתב מכתב חשובה לשבועון "נין". מיכאילוב שכפל את המכתב בכמה מאות העתקים ושלח אותם בין השאר לכל עתונאי החוץ ביוגוסלביה.

באותה העת שלח מיכאילוב גם העתק ממאמרו "המפורסם" לכמה כתובות באיטליה.

הרושם הוא שמיכאילוב רוצה להפך לבז'ילאס שני וכמה עתונאים מערביים עוזרים לו בכך, מבלי שהראה איזה שהם קווים מקבילים לבז'ילאס, למעט אותה הפסקא, שבה אמר דברים בלתי נעימים על ארץ קומוניסטית מאד ידידותית. אבל הדברים לא היו יותר גרועים מאשר ^{הוא} אמר ברושצ'וב על תקופת סטלין.

ב ב ר כ ה ,

אברהם קדרון

4) אנו מודים לך על כל המאמצים שהבאת להקמת
החברה הזאת, ונאמרת "החברה". אנו מודים לך על
המאמצים שהבאת להקמת החברה הזאת, ונאמרת "החברה".

"החברה" נאמרת לך על המאמצים שהבאת להקמת
החברה הזאת, ונאמרת "החברה".

אנו מודים לך על כל המאמצים שהבאת להקמת
החברה הזאת, ונאמרת "החברה". אנו מודים לך על
המאמצים שהבאת להקמת החברה הזאת, ונאמרת "החברה".

החברה

החברה

ירושלים, יום' באור ב' תשכ"ה
24 במרץ 1965

1081

אל : מר מ. פיישר, שגריר ישראל ברוסא

מאת : מנהל מדא"ר

מר פיישר היקר,

מזא בא ר"פ סקירה על בעית ישראל בעיני נציגי
המשלחות הקומוניסטיות לועידה ביוגוסלביה.

האם יש לך אפשרות מה לבדוק אצל אנשי המפלגה
הקומוניסטית האיטלקית מה דובר באותה ועידה בענין טכסון
ישראל-ערב?

אני מבין שאין הדבר קל, אולם יתכן וקשריך לאפשרו
לך זאת.

אבא!

ב ב ר כ ה,

אליעזר דורון

הצחק : מר א. אבריאלי, טפכ"ל
מד"ח

FORWARDED, *G* DATE 5-1-58
BY *G* DATE 5-1-58

[illegible]

— 200 —

35. 证明: 若 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 且 $f(a) = f(b)$, 则存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$, 使得 $f'(\xi) = 0$.

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DATE 08-01-2001 BY 60322 UCBAW

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA



LEGATION D'ISRAEL

צירות ישראל

בלגרד, ג' באדר ב' תשכ"ה
7 במארס 1965

יוג. 105.2

293

אל : מזא"ר

מאח : א. שנון

105-1
א. שנון

הנדון: שינויים בצמרת היוגוסלבית

בקונגרס הרביעי של המפלגה הקומוניסטית של בוסניה - הרצגובינה שהסתיים ב- 4.3.65 - הראשון מבין הקונגרסים הרפובליקניים שמחיימים בעקבות הקונגרס השמיני של המפלגה הקומוניסטית היוגוסלבית - נבחר צויטין מיאטוביץ', עד כה שגריר יוגוסלביה בברז"מ, למזכיר פוליטי. (במפלגות ברפובליקות אין מזכירים כלליים).

בחירה זו מתאימה לתחזיתו של היועץ הסובייטי בוגצ'וב בדבר השינויים הצפויים בצמרת היוגוסלבית (ראה מכתבי 101.1 מ- 7.2.65).

ב ב ר כ ה,

א. שנון



בלגרד, ל' באדר א' תשכ"ה
4 במרס 1965

יוג. 103.3

אל : מנהל מזא"ר

מאת : א. קדרון

הנדון: בעיית החנוך ביוגוסלביה

י"ג א. תש"כ

רצ"ב תרגום מפגישת הנשיא טיטו עם ראשי המחנכים ביוגוסלביה.

למרות אורך הדו"ח (12 עמודים) הנני ממליץ מאד לקרוא אותו, כי זהו, בעיני, הדו"ח המענין והמאלף ביותר שקראתי במשך כל שהותי כאן.

רק טיטו יכול היה לדבר בצורה כה גלוית-לב על כשלון החנוך במרכזים העירוניים.

נדמה לי שטיטו גם היחידי מבין שליטי ארצות הגוש שדיבר על כך בגלל ושהאשים את המשפחות ("הטובות") המבוססות בכשלון חינוך ילדיהם.

כמובן שהתופעות השליליות בקרב בני בתים "טובים" אינן דבר חדש ב מערב ואף קיימות לא מעט במזרח, אם כי הקומוניסטים לא רוצים להודות בכך, - ולכן מקבלים דברי טיטו משמעות מיוחדת.

ב ב ר כ ה,

אברהם קדרון

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רצ"ב תרצ"ב תש"ב תש"ג תש"ד תש"ה תש"ו תש"ז תש"ח תש"ט תש"י תש"י

ה'תש"ח (1947) היה שנה חשובה מאוד, שבה התקיימו בחירות כלליות, והוקמה מדינת ישראל. שנה זו הייתה מילוי המצוות, והיא הייתה שנה של תחילת דרכה של המדינה החדשה.

դր օրեր ամբողջ ընդհատ առկա էին զինվորական հրահանգները և զինվորական կարգը:

לפיכך יש שכתבנו לו תיבתו ובהם שתיים חצות הארץ שתיים חצות
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Եւրոպայի տարածքում քաղաքացիական պատերազմը ընթացիկում "սրժան" չէր ընթացել, սակայն այս պահին դա արդեն իրականություն է դարձել, և այս պահին դա արդեն իրականություն է դարձել, և այս պահին դա արդեն իրականություն է դարձել:

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PRESIDENT TITO'S INTERVIEW WITH DELEGATES
OF THE FEDERATION OF YUGOSLAV TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS
(Belgrade, February 21, 1965, p.1.c.3)

Schools must produce new socialist Yugoslav man - At our universities and schools still many old matters are being taught in the old manner, stated President Tito in his interview with delegates of the Federation of Yugoslav Teachers' Associations

On February 11, in the morning, President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito received in the White Palace a delegation of the Federation of Yugoslav Teachers Associations headed by Dr Pero Simlesa, Professor of the Faculty of Arts of Zagreb University.

The delegation included Dr Petar Mandic, Assistant Professor of the Sarajevo Faculty of Arts; Dr Vlado Smidt, Professor of the Faculty of Arts of Ljubljana University and President of the Federation of Yugoslav Teachers' Associations; Anka Radojevic, teacher of the "Drinka Pavlovic" elementary school in Belgrade; Dr Pero Simlesa, Professor of the Faculty of Arts of Zagreb University; Dr Ljubomir Krneta, Director of the Institute for Pedagogical Research of the Socialist Republic of Serbia in Belgrade; Sava Mijanovic, Professor of Technology of the "Masinski Centar" school in Belgrade; Marica Dekleva-Modic, Senior Lecturer of the Faculty of Arts of the Ljubljana University; M. Simic, Headmaster of the "Joze Potrc" elementary school in Ljubljana; Petar Panovski, Professor of the Academy of Pedagogy in Skopje; Boza Nikodijevic, Professor of Arithmetic of the Belgrade Teachers' School; Dr Nikola Potkonjar, Assistant Professor of the Faculty of Arts of Belgrade University; and Engineer Branko Palcic, the Director of the Secondary Geodetic School in Zagreb.

Professor Pero Simlesa greeted President Tito on behalf of the members of the Federation of Yugoslav Teachers' Associations, after which he spoke about certain problems faced by teachers, which were dealt with at the Eighth Congress of the Yugoslav League of Communists, and at the Congress of Teachers held in Zagreb recently. Professor Simlesa spoke about the place and tasks of schools under our contemporary conditions of socialist development, about the influence of social relations on schools, about the education of socialist young men, and effects of the negative trends accompanying our development on education, about professors, and conditions in the pedagogical sciences. "We feel that we are now in a period of imminent and significant changes. We would be very glad, Comrade President, to hear your opinion when we discuss these problems. We hope to have your personal support at least in certain actions."

President Tito: It was quite correct that at your Congress you put particular emphasis on the development of socialist man

President Tito: "I wish first to greet you and to express my satisfaction for having been given the opportunity to have so many of you here as my guests and to speak with you. I watched your Congress, and I can say that I was very pleased with the discussion and with your critical approach to many problems. I think that, in general, you have correctly realized the shortcomings existing in our school system, and all the problems concerning education. I know that you have difficulties. I do not want to mention here your material difficulties, I spoke about them at the Congress, and measures are being now undertaken for better remuneration of our educational and pedagogical personnel to enable them better to perform their functions, and to prevent people belonging to that profession from running away to offices, the economy, and the like. I must say that there are many negative things in educational methods in our country, in our whole school system. Just a few moments ago I had talks with a delegation of the Public Prosecutor's Office of Yugoslavia, and we spoke about our youth, about cases of crime and various deviations among young people. We agreed that young people cannot be "cured" by courts and public prosecutors, but that they must start being educated from the very beginning, from below. This is primarily the duty of parents, and then also of all those who deal with education, from elementary schools onwards.

"At your Congress you put an emphasis on the development of socialist man, and that was quite correct. The formation of socialist man must begin from early age at home. Of course, there are many parents throughout Yugoslavia who are not able to educate their children in a socialist spirit, since they are not terribly fond of socialism themselves because of certain difficulties of a financial and social nature. But, there is something which every parent should do, and this is to achieve the formation of the moral character of his child in early childhood, since certain norms in that sense are ensured by the family even under the capitalist system. Little attention is paid to this matter in our families.

"Our countryside children are not imbued with various negative propensities as much as our city children, among whom this is rather prevalent. What is the reason for the fact that precisely our city children, and often those who come from well-to-do families, yield to these negative trends? I think that many parents, who are

usually members of the League of Communists or the Socialist Alliance unfortunately engage themselves very little in this. They neither speak with their children nor care how their character will be formed. Many of them reason this way: let society educate the children, why should I keep telling to my child about Sutjeska, or explaining what it was like before the war? Well, if my child does not understand this or that thought today, let him go, he will understand it later, when he grows older. Such concepts and reasonings are wrong and harmful. Consequently, it is precisely in a city environment that we have the greatest number of young offenders, and not only in Belgrade, but also in other cities. The children of our leading officials least of all can be said to be good and to behave well. In short, it could be said that parents, particularly those who live under better financial conditions, have wrong views on the education of their children. They have other obligations and numerous functions, and the important thing for children is that they should have plenty to eat and that they are well dressed. In addition to this, they also receive pocket money, and then they are let go to the street, so as not to be in their parents' way at home. As parents have failed to create the necessary home discipline, children go to cinemas and watch everything. Yet, many films shown and various entertainments organized are most dangerous enemies of these children. Our children watch various crime films, and the criminals in these films become in their eyes the heroes they imitate, in which way hoodlums are formed, and various incidents take place in the streets of cities. Now, courts and public prosecutors must interfere, and such offenders are punished. I do not mean punishments for petty offences. We have discussed this matter, too, today. It is not a question of those who steal sweets, or fruit, and similar trifles, since everybody did this in childhood. I mean those who steal and ruin a car, and the like, causing damage to people, and who are becoming little by little gangsters. In this way, such a young man comes in conflict with the law, is served an adequate punishment, and goes to a house of correction. But, what do these houses of correction look like? I heard today what they are. These are, in fact, houses for spoiling young people. (A member of the delegation: "They teach each other.")

"The conditions prevailing there are such that they enable them precisely to learn from each other. They are not residential schools with a special discipline, in which the things that encourage young people to think over their mistakes, and which give them incentives, are present. These houses of correction are not good. The correction houses of the State Secretariat for Internal

Affairs alone are praised, since there is discipline and things are quite different in them. Consequently, parents are bound to ensure an ethical-political background and to take care of their children, at least as long as they attend elementary school and the first secondary school classes. Well, later, when such a young man enrolls himself at the university, he is already more independent."

Why do we have six different textbooks for the same subject matter in six republics? This is absolutely wrong

"What is education in our schools? You have discussed this matter at the Congress, and I saw that you have many difficulties. As for the material side of things, I think that it is not of primary, but of secondary importance. It is important, of course, that a teacher, who is to form socialist man, must be properly remunerated, so that he can keep body and soul together without difficulty, and live in a becoming manner. We have paid very little attention to this problem, and this is our fault. Of course, we have been speaking about this for years. You remember what the situation was a couple of years ago, how, for instance, teachers were remunerated. This matter was left then to communes, but I know that certain communes have been ill-treating teachers, so that they remained several months without pay. Consequently, the attitude of society towards educators, towards educational personnel was not correct.

"But, when it is a question of education in our schools, I think that in the first place the tuition programs are not good. The school reform has produced no special results, in fact, it is just coming, and we all must do our best to solve this problem with your help. I am surprised, for instance, that our young man, when he graduates now from a university having completed his education, knows so little about our distant, and particularly our recent past. (A remark: "and about our real life, too.") Yes, he knows least about our real life. Our children often learn many things that have negative effects on their young minds, while insufficient attention is paid to what is really necessary. Thus, after they complete their education, we have many of them with whom we later have all kinds of difficulties. Even a negative view is being formed among our young people, and a concept, about which I heard just today--that the old generation that has carried out the revolution, was heroic, but that it has fulfilled its task, that it is today worth nothing, and that it should be replaced by the young generation. All these things influence our young people so that they are not such as we would wish them to be.

The school programmes and instruction in general should be adapted to the needs and the objectives we wish to attain. It is not enough just to launch slogans and to say that it is necessary to form a socialist man. It is necessary to secure a base, on which such a socialist man will develop. Yet, as you may see, many old things, and old ways, are still being taught at our universities and schools. Our textbooks are of all colours. I object primarily to the fact that we have, for example, six different textbooks for the same subject matter in six republics, and this is absolutely wrong." (Remark: "and, six different policies, too.")

Dr Pero Simlesa: "I am afraid, Comrade President, that the same will happen very soon in the communes, too" (laughter).

President Tito: "This is our great weakness, and I am continuously insisting on matters which must be common, since we are citizens of a single country. I do not mean that we should neglect various nationalities, their past, and characteristics, these matters, too, must be taught. But, all this should be done in quite a different manner. Children of every republic must learn about the past of all our peoples, their history, arts, and everything. In our country, however, everybody wishes to brag about this or that history, this or that great man, and the like. Yet, these were often very insignificant great men who should not be mentioned at all."

Dr Nikola Potkonjak: "Pedagogues and other educational workers support precisely this thesis. However, they are confronted with a series of other problems, with commercialism, for example, so that they cannot obtain uniform textbooks."

President Tito: "We must have them."

Dr Petar Mandic: "We are communists, we all have the same purposes, but different practice."

President Tito: "And at that, a practice that is formed in a wrong way. That is why we had today to raise again the national question to see how it is to be treated now, what is national chauvinism, what is localism, and so on. You are bound to work not on integration of nationalities, but on the development of a new, socialist, Yugoslav man who will be immune from all these nationalist negative proprieties. Yet, our present school program in individual republics is not such as to tend towards this aim. It causes the disintegration of just that which is most positive."

Therefore, school programmes really must be corrected.

"The instruction, particularly in higher schools, greatly depends, of course, on textbooks and mimeographed lectures, and these depend, in turn, on professors and teachers. I do not mean that the old teachers and professors have played a negative role. On the contrary, at the beginning, they were so to say our sole support. But, I wonder, since I do not know---how these professors and teachers, who have spent up to 25 years at universities, are now working out their lectures, and what the mimeographed lectures they prepare look like. For, even in arithmetic and chemistry the old principles and theories are no longer adequate. Matters in these fields, too, are now quite different, and appear in a much more difficult and more complicated form, yet---these are the sciences of the future.

"In addition to this, it would be necessary to change educational methods and to get rid of the programmes of those matters that our men will never need in their life again. We should tend more towards specialization, but not onesidedly. In general, we should disburden a student of that which he will not need in his future life. Well, he may deal with such things later, if he happens to be interested in them. For, otherwise, if he has no interest in them, he will forget them as soon as he leaves school, no matter how patiently you might have taught him these things. You should offer to him now, within this short period---yet, of course, a 30-year period is not that short---what he needs for his work, and let him interest himself later in other matters along with the duties he will have as a citizen of socialist Yugoslavia. I think that you, too, have become aware that our methods of instruction do not correspond to our conditions, that the curricula are top-heavy, and that certain matters, which were important for capitalist society, should be excluded from textbooks, particularly those of history. An overburdened programme cannot be mastered---just look how many there are who know very little, or who are almost complete ignoramuses, among students who have graduated from faculties.

"Consequently, there is a whole range of problems that you cannot solve alone, and therefore, we all will have to deal with them together. It would be good if what I say were to be adopted, immediately, but---you know---there is democracy, and different opinions are appearing in this field. But, something of this will be adopted, but you, too, must be persistent with appropriate people and factors. I saw ~~you~~ at your Congress that you have correctly realized the matters.

I was still in Brioni when I read the materials of your Congress, and I was very pleased to see that you had approached the problems openly and critically. That is good. Now, let me hear what you have to say."

Dr. Ljubomir Krneta: "I think that a stronger emphasis should be put on the social function of teachers, and on the social value of their work. We cannot transplant to this sphere the system of payment in the economy in a simplified and slightly vulgar manner."

President Tito: "I agree with you."

Dr. Ljubomir Krneta: "Every man who educates others carries out also a social mission--in this case, the noblest mission of forming a socialist personality, and this fact must be supported morally rather than materially. This moral support will have a manifold effect: first, on the mobilization of new personnel who will know that they are engaging themselves in a service which has a great social significance, and at the same time, this support will positively influence those people who are already engaged in this profession. We cannot all come to Belgrade, Zagreb, and Ljubljana. There are people who will have to work also under more difficult conditions, in most remote villages, out of love for their profession."

Dr. Petar Mandić spoke about the school reform and the necessity for making all-round preparations for such social undertakings.

"Education of teachers is not yet a national problem, yet I think that it should be."

President Tito: "We must form the character of the socialist teacher."

Dr. Petar Mandić spoke then about shortage of school room, and insufficient number of qualified teachers.

Instruction programmes must be adapted to our conditions

President Tito: "I wish to say something about the character of our schools in general. Let us take the eight-year schools as an example. Students who graduate from our eight-year schools are not able to join in the processes of modern production. Yet, the eight-year school should equip them for this. Now, they go to high schools, and then they make up their mind later to attend the university, and we have a situation,

in which the number of university students increases, but often poor experts graduate from universities, while we are still lacking personnel with secondary education. The programme for eight-year schools should be adapted to our needs, at least in the last two or three classes, so that a student who graduates from an eight-year school could immediately join in production, in our industry, a fact which would disburden the secondary schools. That is why we have a division into intellectual and manual workers, which may have far-reaching consequences. You saw that I was against this at the Congress. Then there are differences in salaries, various undesirable problems arise, and all this is connected with the educational system.

"As for high schools, I think that just their programmes are most over-burdened with various unnecessary matters. This, too, should be examined. The situation concerning elementary schools is easier, since we know what to do in that respect. When I was in Kumrovec, I visited the eight-year school, and I think that it is comparatively well organized. I told them myself that they should take into consideration the fact that most of the girls attending their school would not continue their education, but would stay to work in their village, in households, so that they must be offered the necessary knowledge, a fact which at a time was never taken into consideration. In Finland I visited a domestic science school which was very well organized and equipped.

"If we were to have in secondary schools good programmes which would not be over-burdened with superfluous matters, we would be able to create better and more realistic possibilities for the further education of students of these schools, so that also our universities would produce more capable personnel. Therefore, the instruction programmes really must be adapted to our conditions and to the present situation.

"You spoke at your Congress about the formation of socialist man. But, we are forming two kinds of socialist man--an intellectual and a worker, instead of forming a single man of socialist society. In our whole system we must keep improving these matters, and this does not depend on you alone. It is a sad thing that our young man thinks as early as in his secondary school of a good place in a factory, or elsewhere in the economy where he would have a good salary. A given atmosphere has already been created in this respect, which arouses such feelings. We must disperse this atmosphere, and

we will succeed in doing so only if we form a real socialist man who will realize that every job in socialist society is beneficial and worthy of every individual. Young people must be educated in this way, and efforts must be made for diminishing the differences between intellectual and manual work, for their gradual elimination. Of course, this cannot and will not be achieved by forming two categories of socialist men. These are the problems that must be solved today."

Dr Nikola Potkonjak spoke about the introduction of polytechnic education. "There is much lack of understanding and much resistance in this sphere, Comrade President. Your support would greatly help us in this matter."

President Tito: "You will have our support without difficulty. But we demand, in turn, your support."

Dr Pero Simlesa stated that there was a very low percentage of workers' and peasants' children at secondary schools. The whole system of scholarships and students' homes has completely failed. This is a matter that cannot be solved either by ourselves alone, or by socio-political organizations alone. But, we should do something radical. Just yesterday, Comrade Smidt of Ljubljana, who happens to know by heart the necessary data, told us, Comrade President, that the percentage of workers' children at the Ljubljana University is now lower than it was before the war. This is terrible...

President Tito: "That is why there are problems at that University."

"I have already said that in the present phase it would be necessary to alter the program of eight-year schools so that more elements, which would enable their students to join the economy, should be included in them. However, it must be foreseen that in near future students should engage themselves in production immediately after graduating from high schools. In that case, a quite different selection for universities, too, will be carried out. We will achieve this also through materially encouraging precisely these professional personnel who come from secondary schools, skilled and semi-skilled workers. In any case, we must establish a balance."

Marica Dekleva-Modic: "Our young people are not rushing only to the high schools, but they also enrol themselves at vocational schools. But, we have not yet

a well-ramified network of these schools or the required capacities. Only if a student does not succeed in enrolling himself at a vocational school, he goes to a high school. An insufficient number of vocational schools is our bottleneck."

President Tito: "That is right, we will have to pay more attention to vocational schools."

Dr Petar Mandic: "Yet, there is very little working and technical education in high schools, this kind of education has completely failed, and exists merely formally. (Remark: It does exist in the programme but not in practice). You mentioned, Comrade President, this selection of students for university. Even though we did not carry out a scientific analysis--we still have not a single institution that can deal with the study of university instruction--I can say that there are probably 10 and perhaps even more per cent of higher school and university students, of whom it may be said that it is a pity that they attend universities. Yet, we have no means to prevent them from studying. Such a student appears at examinations, for example, five to six times, and finally the professors let him go with the lowest possible mark. He graduates from the faculty, and is good for nothing."

President Tito: they "They get sick of him at the faculty, so that/seek to get rid of him, and then he is really good for nothing."

Dr Nikola Potkonjak: "After that, when he obtains any diploma whatsoever, in which it is not stated how many times he had failed at examinations, he pushes forward, and often obtains a position for which he is no good, and to which his ability does not correspond at all."

Dr Pero Simlesa: "But, this is a wider problem that we, pedagogues, cannot solve alone. I just do not know how could we solve it. As for the future, I see clearly. When we build up socialist society, when people reach approximately the same material level, we will clearly know that a selection should be carried out only on the basis of capacities, interests, and efforts at work. Yet, today, the problem of selection is too big for us. It is not a question only of pedagogical selection, but it is, unfortunately, being transformed also into social selection."

President Tito: "Of course, we must not carry out selection according to the social structure, but in accordance with capacities, provided that the conditions for development must be created also for children of workers and peasants."

Dr Pero Simlesa: "...We have not the kind of system of scholarships and students' homes that would offer a guarantee at least to children of workers and peasants that we will get them to universities by means of scholarships."

President Tito: "Intellectual capacity of a child may be noticed as early as in the eighth class of eight-year school. I visited certain schools and asked teachers whether the intellectual capacities of children increase from year to year. They told me that they do, and that obviously. The intelligence quotient of a child can be ascertained also in elementary school, and it develops very rapidly. I mean here also children in villages, in industrial centres, workers' children. We can solve this problem very easily, but we have not been paying attention to it up till now, but have been following the line of least resistance."

Dr Pero Simlesa: "The family no longer represents the educational environment it represented before, since it is usual for both parents to be employed. But, unfortunately, we--as society--have not done much to help such a family."

President Tito: "We had something at the beginning, but we liquidated it. Nurseries, kindergartens, and the like were opened, but almost all that was blown away when the principle of economic interest was introduced."

Dr Nikola Potkonjak: "We are endeavouring now to fight for children's all day stay in schools, so that they may be influenced after their lessons. as well. At least in cities, where this is most badly needed. But, this is practically impossible. When you have two or three shifts in a school, you may have good teachers under such conditions--yet, we often have not got them--and all the problems are solved in a pedagogical manner, but still it will be very difficult."

In certain cases we build unnecessary buildings, yet we have not enough schools

President Tito: "I know that, and I am vexed because in certain cases we build buildings that we need not(for instance, said someone, monumental buildings).

Yes, monumental buildings which swallow milliards of dinars. In certain cases, we build factories before having secured all the necessary conditions and solved the problem of raw materials, yet these factories cost several tens of milliard dinars. Of course, with these funds we could have built numerous schools; but there is not the required understanding for this, not enough attention is paid to this matter.

"There is a whole range of problems, and I will do my best within the limits of my possibilities to solve them."

Dr Petar Mandic: "There is also the problem of recreation of young people. Our youth is abandoned, so to say, to spontaneous recreation in the streets."

President Tito: "Yes, there is again a lack of the necessary space, various play-grounds, and projects."

Petar Panovski: "We must do everything we can to offer certain possibilities to young people and to make up in a certain way for what we cannot offer to them in schools and in the family, so that our students do not waste their leisure time in the streets, or standing around in front of cinemas. In small places, cinemas are the only recreation for high school students."

President Tito: "The social organizations, particularly the Socialist Alliance, both individually and as a whole, should do most for the solving of the problems concerning young people. It is not enough to discuss the matter just occasionally, but systematic actions are needed in this sphere."

Dr Fero Sinlesa: "Comrade President, we thank you for having received us, for having found time to listen to our remarks, and we hope that when we meet next time we will be perhaps able to tell you more praiseworthy news."

President Tito: "This meeting was very beneficial for me, and I am glad to see that you share our views. I think that we should not wait till the next Congress for another meeting to discuss these matters."

"In addition to congresses, you could perhaps organize more frequently consultative meetings, so that a greater activity could be noticed. Our public would receive this as an evidence of your serious efforts for the solving of topical problems in the sphere of education and schools."

Dr Petar Mandic: "But, Comrade President, I am not sure whether I express the opinion of all the present, but I think that the press did not give enough publicity to our Congress, and that it did not give it the place it deserved."

President Tito: "I think so too. They commented on it in a rather shy manner."

A member of the delegation: "At our Congress, we very sharply criticized the press."

President Tito: "You were right. I, too, criticize our press a good deal."

Engineer Branko Palcic reported to President Tito on specific problems in vocational schools.

Finally, President Tito thanked his guests--the distinguished educational and pedagogical workers--for the detailed information they offered to him during the talks on topical problems in their profession.

TP/I/aj

PRESIDENT TITO'S LETTER TO THE CONFERENCE OF
WOMEN OF YUGOSLAVIA
(Borba, February 25, 1965, p.1.c.1)

The President of the Republic Tito has sent the following letter to the first regular Assembly of the Conference of Social Activity of Women of Yugoslavia, which began in Belgrade yesterday:

"Dear comrades,

"I would gladly accept your invitation to attend the first regular Assembly of the Conference for Social Activity of Women of Yugoslavia, but, being very occupied, I am unable to attend it. Therefore, I send you my warmest greetings and express my conviction that the work of your Assembly will be successful.

"Your Assembly is being held after the Eighth Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, and I expect that the problems of women's social position and activities will be considered in the light of the Congress decisions, which are of enormous significance for the further development of our social community, in which women, as citizens and workers, play an important role.

"The results achieved so far in the development of our society permit women's position to be changed as well. There is a large number of women who are working in the economy and social services, and their number is steadily increasing. Conditions for education of young women are improving more and more. We know that there are still many difficulties and weaknesses. It must be openly acknowledged that the position of our women as mothers and active workers in all social activities is very often not easy. That is why our society must more systematically and more effectively solve these problems. In this respect, a great responsibility rests with the organized activity of our women.

"We must develop our social activities more than in the past in order to improve the position of family, and particularly the position of employed women. In the coming period, we must make greater efforts to create better social conditions for the education and instruction of the younger generations. By increasing the number of children's institutions, and by organizing other forms of assistance to family conditions will be created for women's role to be better expressed in social life as well as in the education of children both in towns and in villages.

"All these and other questions are a component part of the struggle for the development of socialist social relations, and our society must strive to settle them. This demands even wider activity on the part of women themselves in all social activities.

"I wish your Assembly to reach agreement on activity which will contribute to these general efforts."

TITO



בלגוד, ט'ו אדר א' תשכ"ה
17 בפברואר 1965

י.ג. 261.2

משרד החוץ

199

2.6. II. 1965

105.1

אל : מנהל מזא"ר

מאח : א. קדרון

הנדון: "מכתב אל דדי"

רצ"ב חרגום מכתב מענין שהופיע ב-"פוליטיקה" ב- 5
בפברואר 65.

המכתב נכתב ע"י סטיריקון "מטעם", שהוא חבר מפלגה ידוע
ומכובד.

מכתב זה נכתב בהשראה, כי לאחרונה התרבו, כנראה, הבקשות
מאת החברה העליונה ביוגוסלביה לשלוח את ילדיהם לחנוך בחו"ל -
לא רק לאוניברסיטאות כי אם גם לבתי ספר תיכוניים.

במכתב כפי שהתפרסם בעתון מופיעה המלה "דדי", ולא
המלה הסרבית לאבא.

ב ב ר כ ה,

אברהם קדרון

לוטה



ע'למ, א'ר נ'ר נ'ר נ'ר נ'ר
נ'ר נ'ר נ'ר נ'ר נ'ר

Set 5.

eer

א"י : אשכנז אשכנז

СМН : №. 37777

पर्य: "अनन्त नृ पते"

ԴՆՔ ՈՐԱԴՈ ՍԵՐԵ ՍԵՐԵՅ ԿՈՐԱՐԵՐ Ը-ՊԵՐՎԵՐՅԱՆ Ը-Չ
ԸՆԴՈՐՈՒՄ ԶԸ.

המכתב נכתב ב"ה סיוט'ת"ת "שנ"ה", שהיא המה שכתבתי לך
לפני.

ԵՍԵ ԻՆ ԼԵՍԵ ԶՊՈՐՈՒՄ, Ե՛ ԳՆԱԴՐԱՆ ՍԱՐԵՐ, ԵՐԵՈՒ, ՍԵՐՈՒՆ
 ԶԱՆ ՍԱՐԵՐ ՍԵՐՈՒՆ ԵՐԵՐՈՒՄԻ ԳՆԱՆ ՈՒ ԳՆԱՆՈՒ ԳՆԱՐ ԵՄ"Ե -
 ԵՄ ԻՅ ԳՆԱՆՈՒՄԻՆԻՄ Ե՛ ՈՒ ԶՈ ԶՈ ԳՆԱՆ ՍԵՐ ՍԵՐՈՒՄԻ.

האסא דער וואלפארד אדער אדער פארן " פרי ", דאס
פארן פארן דאס.

Б С Г С П.

ХИРНО 97777

६१३३

Polanka, February 5, 1965

A LETTER FROM COLLEGE

Dear Daddy,

I should not write to you so frequently. It is not done. But, daddy, I must. My prestige is at stake. I must know, daddy, what you are now, what your position is, daddy, what you represent in this distant land, daddy. Recently I had some trouble. The strongest boy in this school, Lord Mountain, told me that he was not going to sit next to me, if my father was just a simple senior official. Please, daddy, if you are not already some shot, try and become one.

Let me know all about your bank account. Everything in the bank statement must be expressed in pound sterling. I would be happy to know that you are one of the more prosperous businessmen. I expect the sum to be substantial.

Tell me about the weather, daddy. It would be really be nice if ypu had also ferquent and dense fogs in your country. Then I could keep up in a dignified way in conversation about weather. You do not know what prestige means in the life of a gentleman. Daddy, please inform me ~~xxx~~ whether there are gramophones in your country, in the Balkans, and whether it is true that you are importing them from this country. Is it true that there is a man in your country who eats gramophone records for breakfast? How terrible! You must let me know about it, because I have to keep silent when they made jokes and laughed on my account.

I am satisfied, daddy, I have learnt here many nice little ~~things~~ songs. I like best the one which literarily translated into our language runs:

Cat and mouse, cat and mouse

Why has a poor man got no house?

How do you stand in this respect?

How is my lady mother? Tell her that I have learnt perfectly the most beautiful language - English, the language spoken by the richest people in the world.

Send me a picture of our new car. It will serve me as an introduction card to the club. "Ferrari 65" is the best club. See that your car is a "Mercedes" at least.

Daddy, let me tell you that I am no longer home sick. I am sorrry

February 2, 1955

A LETTER FROM CHINA

Dear Daddy,

I should not write to you so frequently. It is not done. But, daddy, I must. My privilege is at stake. I must know, daddy, what you are now, what your position is, daddy, what you represent in this distant land, daddy. Recently I had some trouble. The strongest boy in this school, Lord Mountain, told me that he was not going to sit next to me, if my father was just a simple senior official. Please, daddy, if you are not already some shot, try and become one.

Let me know all about your bank account. Everything in the bank statement must be expressed in pound sterling. I would be happy to know that you are one of the more prosperous businessmen. I expect the sum to be substantial.

Tell me about the weather, daddy. It would be really be nice if you had also frequent and tense fog in your country. Then I could keep up in a dignified way in conversation about weather. You do not know what prestige means in the life of a gentleman. Daddy, please inform me was whether there are gramophones in your country, in the Balkans, and whether it is true that you are importing them from this country. Is it true that there is a man in your country who eats gramophone records for breakfast? How terrible! You must let me know about it, because I have to keep silent when they made jokes and laughed on my account.

I am satisfied, daddy, I have learnt here many nice little things songs. I like best the one which literally translated into our language thus:

Cat and mouse, cat and mouse

Why has a poor man got no house?

How do you stand in this respect?

How is my lady mother? Tell her that I have learnt perfectly the most beautiful language - English, the language spoken by the richest people in the world.

Send me a picture of our new car. It will serve me as an introduction card to the club. "Ferrari 57" is the best club. See that your car is a "Ferrari" at least.

Daddy, let me tell you that I am no longer home sick. I am sorry

to have opposed your idea of being educated abroad in a foreign college. I have learnt here that grief does not benefit a gentleman.

Daddy, send me £ 114 to the "International Bank of London". This is for going skiing.

It is amusing to be here. We play new games: the "Red Peril" and the "Iron Curtain".

I must stop writing. The bell is ringing for morning prayers. Write to me, daddy. In English of course!

Your boy M.S.M. jr.

(-) Bulatović - Vib

(-) BUTSTOATQ - ATR

DOMS POL W.S.W. 12.

WRITE TO ME' PQQQA. IN PQQTTEN OF COMPLES;
I WQST STOF MLLTTH. THE BEST IS LINGTH FOR MOLLTON BLOBLA.
SUC THE "ILON CHLSTTH".

IT IS MLLTTH TO BE HERE. WE BTA NEM BEMER: THE "WED BELL"
THIS IS FOR BQTH WQTTTH.

PQQQA' SEND ME A LIT TO THE "INTERNATIONAL BANK OF LONDON"
A BERTTETH.

WQSTTH COTTAGE. I WQST TQTTTH HERE TQTTTH BQTTTH DOES NOT BENEFIT
TO WQST OBBOBQ LONL TQTTTH OF BQTTTH BQTTTHED BQTTTH IN A

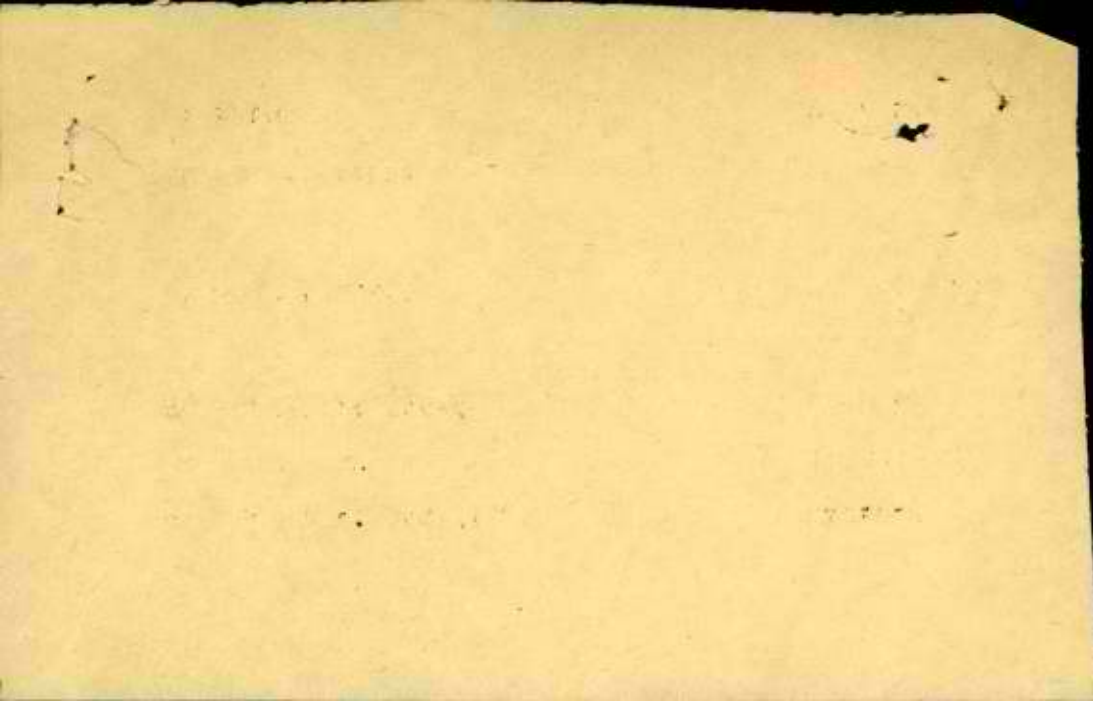
מר שלמה לבב

מר אליעזר דודנו

מזכירות

מר אליעזר דודנו פולאק

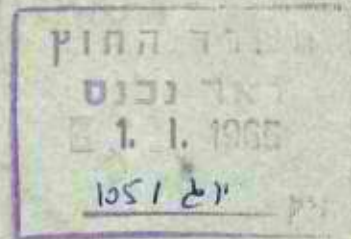
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בלגרד, כ' בטבת תשכ"ה
25 בדצמבר 1964

יוג. 105.2



1017

אל : מזא"ר

מאת : א. שנון

הנדון: הקונגרס השמיני של המפלגה הקומוניסטית
היוגוסלבית

א. מקור מקומי המקורב לחוגים מפלגתיים פנימיים מסר לי:

1. הקפידו על מפתח בינרפובליקני לא רק בבחירת חברי הועד המרכזי, בן 155 חברים, אלא גם בבחירת הועד הפועל שלו, בן 19 חברים - במקום לסקושק בן השבעים, שפרש מסיבות גיל, נבחר סלובני אחר סגן ראש הממשלה בוריס קרייגר; בחירתו של צוויטין מיאטוביץ' - השגריר במוסקבה - באה כדי להגדיל הנציגות של בוסניה והרצגובינה.
2. מיאטוביץ' יעזוב כנראה בקרוב את תפקידו במוסקבה כדי להתרכז בפעילות המפלגתית בבלגרד. יש להניח שבמקומו ימונה חבר אחר של הועד המרכזי. ברה"מ מיוצגת בבלגרד על-ידי חבר הועד המרכזי וכללי ההדדיות מחייבים את יוגוסלביה לנהוג כמוה. אבל כדי לשמור על שיווי משקל, יוגוסלביה גם מיוצגת בואשינגטון על-ידי שגריר-חבר בועד המרכזי.
- (הערה: אמנם השגריר בואשינגטון, מיצ' ונוביץ', הוא היחידי מהשגרירים, פרט למיאטוביץ', שנבחר מחדש לועד המרכזי. שאר השגרירים, חברים קודמים בועד המרכזי (באיטליה, יוון, אלז'יר ועוד) וכמוהם מספר עוזרים של שר החוץ - "נפלו קרבן" למגמות החידוש של הועד המרכזי ומתן ייצוג יתר לעסקנים בדרג הרפובליקני ונציגי הכלכלה על חשבון הייצוג המופרז של הממשל המרכזי.)
3. בועד המרכזי חבר יהודי אחד: הסופר אוסקר דויצ'ו. כן נמנה יהודי על ועדת הפיקוח בת 25 חברים - הגנרל טודורוביץ'-לרר (שניהם מגדירים עצמם מבחינה לאומית כסרבים. יחסו של דויצ'ו כלפי ישראל הוא בלתי-אוהד).
- ב. היועץ הסובייטי בוגצ'וב אמר לי, שהם מרוצים מהקונגרס, מאחר שהוא אישר מחדש את דרכה המרכזיסטית - לניניסטית של המפלגה היוגוסלבית. במיוחד הם מרוצים מהחשובות הברורות של סיסו במסיבה עם העתונאים הזרים, בה אישר בין היתר שכרשצ'וב עשה שגיאות. בלטה הקונגרס הנטייה הרגילה של היוגוסלבים לדבר בצורה כללית ומעורפלת (בוגצ'וב לא הרגיש שהוא פוסל במום הם של הרוסים).



היוגוסלבים דיברו רבות על נושאם האהוב: המדינות הבלתי מזדהות. אולם אפשר להבין אותם, כי הרי הם הקימו אירגון זה ויאמר לזכותם הפכוהו - לדעת הסובייטים - למכשיר בשמירה על השלום בעולם.

ג. המזכיר השני האמריקני פרנק טרינקא (חדש בבלגרד, עוסק לדבריו במעקב וניתוח ההתפתחויות הפנימיות ביוגוסלביה) סבור שבקונגרס בלטה העובדה, שהמנהיגים הקומוניסטיים ברפובליקות הפכו לנציגי הלאומנות המקומית, המתבטאת בעיקר ברצון לתיעוש ואוטרכיה כלכלית. הסלובנים והקרואטים אינם מוכנים לממן מגמות אלה בשאר הרפובליקות; הנאומים המרכזיים של טיטו וקרדל והחלטות הקונגרס מהוים נצחון מחוץ להם.

מרכז הכובד היה בשטח הכלכלי וכאן יש לציין ההנחיה הברורה להאטת השקעות לשם גידול הצריכה האישית.

בחירתו של ולחוביץ' לאחד משלושת המזכירים של המפלגה, בצידם של רנקוביץ וקרדל, מהווה רק אישור פורמלי למעמדו הקודם. אולם היא מקרבת אותו לעמדת המזכיר הכללי. ~~אבל~~ אם הצורך לקבוע יורש לטיטו יתעורר בשנים הקרובות - הרי יש להניח שרנקוביץ, המזכיר הארגוני השולט במנגנון המפלגתי והבטחוני - יהיה האיש.

טרינקא סיפר גם שבבחירות חברי הועד המרכזי טיטו קיבל כל הקולות (ככה פורסם גם בעתונות היוגוסלבית); קוצ'ה פופוביץ - שר החוץ, קיבל יותר קולות מרנקוביץ וקרדל; ווקמנוביץ, נשיא הסינדיקט, קיבל הכי מעט קולות מבין המנהיגים המרכזיים (כמאה צירים לא הצביעו בעדו). לדברי טרינקא, היוגוסלבים איפשרו פירסום תוצאות ההצבעה בחוץ לארץ במספר עתונים. לאור התוצאות האלה האמריקנים הופתעו מבחירתו מחדש של ווקמנוביץ לועד הפועל של הועד המרכזי.

ב ב ר כ ה,

א. שנון

העתק: חקר

משרד החוץ

מחלקת הקשר

ש מ ר

מברק נכנס - מסווג

מס. 19

חובר : 111100 דצמ 64
הדפס : 131500

אל : המשרד ירושלים
מאת : ממישראל בלגרד

מזא"ר.

בקונגרס המפלגה הקומוניסטית בירך אמש זולפיקר צברי בטם האיחוד
הסוציאליסטי הערבי. בנאום הזכיר הניאז-קולוניאליזם, קונגו, דרום
ערב ופלשתינה. בטניוג ובעתונות נאמר במקום פלשתינה "וכו".

הצירות

התפוצה: שהח רוחם מנכל(2) סמנכל מזאר הסברה מזה חקר רם אמן קבט קעת

בג

מברק נכנס - מסווג

מחלקת המבחנים

מבחן - שאלון

שאלון המבחן

שאלון המבחן

מ. 21

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ירושלים, ו' בטבת תשכ"ה
11 בדצמבר 1964

ל"א
753

א ל : מר א. קדרון, ציר ישראל בבלגראד

מאח : מנהל מוזא"ר

אברהם היקר,

חודה עבר סכחבך מיום 27 בנובמבר על יחסי
המפלגה הקומוניסטית היוגוסלבית עם אחיותיה.

הגישה מענינה ואין ספק שהיוגוסלבים עברו דרך
ארוכה עד שהגיעו לעמדתם זאת ולמעמדם זה.

נפרסם דברך בעלון מוזא"ר הקרוב.

ברכה לך

אליעזר דורון

1954-1955

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August 1, 1905, 1905, 1905, 1905

RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20315

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DEPT. OF THE ARMY, WASH. D. C.

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משרד החוץ

מחלקת הקשר

מברק נכנס - מסווג

ש מ ר

מס' 15

חומר : 081600 דצמ 64

הודפס : 110900

אל : המרכז ירושלים

מאח : ממישראל בלגרד

1051

- מזאר.
- א. נאום טיסו בפתיחת קונגרס ה-8 של המפלגה הקומוניסטית היוגוסלבית אתמול הוקדש ברובו להתפתחות הכלכלית היוגוסלבית.
- ב. שאר הנקודות הבולטות: החקפת-נגד על השמצות סין נגד יוגוסלביה. דברי שבח בולטים וברורים לחרושצ'וב. הצדקת מדיניות האי-הזדהות: ציון לשבח המשטרים באלג'יריה ומצרים.
- ג. בועידה נוכחים 30 משלחות חו"ל ברובן נציגי מפלגות קומוניסטיות.
- ד. ממצרים משתתפה משלחת ראשונה זולפיקר סברי, סגן שהח כמו כן משלחות של המפלגות השולטות ב-אלג'יריה, טוניס, מאל, גיניאה וגאנה.
- ה. הקונגרס ימשך עד ה-12.

קדרון

(נחקבל ב-9.12)

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電話：03-3461-8855 FAX：03-3461-8857

ה'תשס"ב: 009011

С. 118.

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משרד החוץ

מחלקת הקשר

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ש.מ.ר.ד.

מס' 16

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הודפס : 110900

אל : המשרד ירושלים

מאח : ממישראל בלגרד

105/1411

מזאר.

בקונגרס המפלגה הוקראו לפי הסדר מברקים של בן-בלח, המפלגה
הקומוניסטית היוונית, המפלגה הסוציאליסטית המאוחדת הקטלונית
מפלגת העבודה השווייצרית, המפלגה הקומוניסטית של ארהב, מק"י,
המפלגה הקומוניסטית הגרמנית (מערב) וקבוצת פרטיונים איטלקיים
לשעבר. המברקים מורסמו במלואם בעחונוח.
סניוג מציין הקטע הבא ממברק מק"י בחתימת מיקוניס. איחולי
הצלחה "בפיתוח הסוציאליזם במאבק לשלום ודו-קיום בשלום ונגד
האימפריאליזם המיליטריזם הגרמני והרבנשיזם.

הצירות

(נחקבל ב-9.12)

שהח רוהמקמנכל (2) סמנכל מזאר הקר רמ בר נתיב

בג/קל

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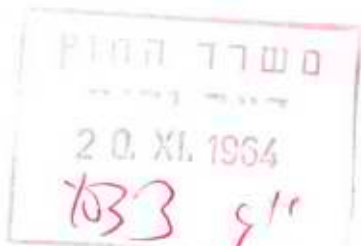
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ΠΕΡΙΛΗΨΗ

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Avec les compliments
de la Légation d'Israël



Belgrade 14.11.64



ban

algiers, november 13 (tanjug).- the moroccan official gazette publishes a decree banning the progressive paper, 'al mukafih', whose director was ali yata, leader of the moroccan communist party. the last number of the paper came out at rabat a month ago, but it was confiscated as soon as it appeared for sale. (end)

manoeuvring capability','. the vietcong this time showed 'extreme

the 'two vaicos', operation only confirmed that the trend of failures continues, while the saigon government troops loose grounds. americans announced that in the first nine months this year the casualties on the side of the saigon regime totalled 20,576, of which 5,016 killed, 11,897 wounded and 3,663 missing. the vietcong asserts that especially great numbers are those of deserters. besides, according to american war statistics, the vietcong seized over nine thousand arms. in the same period, as to american sources, the vietcongs lost 10,757 killed and

nasser-/one-

cairo, november 13 /tanjug/- opening the second session of the u.a.r. parliament, last night President nasser set out an extensive survey of foreign and internal policies of the united arab republic.

"our foreign policy", nasser said, "is the policy of non-alignment. it is directed towards world peace, liquidation of imperialism and policy of power, equality in rights and responsibility of all states, liberation of all subjugated peoples and realization of international cooperation to the same extent to the interest of thens and of ourselves".

/para more/-

nasser-/two/-

"in spite of differences which separate us from the united states, such as the question of israel, the congo, the policy of power in some parts of the world, yet we endeavour to realize healthy relations with it", nasser said.

nasser defined in a similar way relations with great britain. "we strive against british imperialism in the arab south, against bases in libya, cyprus and aden, but we are ready to establish healthy and good relations with britain, because our policy does not mean quarrel with britain at any cost.

referring particularly to relations with the soviet union, nasser rejected as incorrect the interpretations which have emerged in connexion with egyptian-soviet relations after nikita khrushchev was deposed. having said that the relations between the two countries have so far developed on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and strict non-interference into internal affairs, nasser stated: "cooperation between us and the soviet union continues and there is no reason for its narrowing". he made known that the united arab republic had received corresponding assurances, particularly concerning economic cooperation, during the recent visit of the first vice-president of the u.a.r., marshal amr, to moscow. /para more-

nasser - three -

the largest part of his speech nasser dedicated to the internal situation, setting out openly difficulties in the construction, supply, the struggle against bureaucracy, for the creation of a new political structure and for socialist transformation.

"i must underline one thing", nasser said. "we are not yet a socialist country, we are in the period of transition from capitalism to socialism. socialism does not mean only nationalization, but also creation of a community in which justice and abundance reign". nasser particularly warned of the remnants of the old: "the employer still exists and relations have not yet changed. capitalism has disappeared, but capitalist

has remained. changes in the state apparatus are still minimal".
 "success of socialism", the President of the U.A.R. stated, "depends on consolidation of socialist democracy, the democracy of workers forces. transition from the exploitative capitalism to socialism can be secured only by political action of working people, the struggle of the workers peasants class to deprive reaction of power and to carry out by means of it radical changes in social relations".

"if we want genuine socialism, then it must be scientific", the President of the U.A.R. added.
 in conclusion nasser insisted on the need of decentralization and an ever wider participation of masses, organized in the socialist union, in governing of the country. end

l o a n

dar es salaam, november 13 /tanjug/.- the tanzanian government has floated an internal loan amounting to 1,000,000 pounds sterling. the entire amount will be utilized for financing the construction of economic projects scheduled by the country's five-year development plan.

bonds will be paid after seven years with the annual 6.75 rate of interest.

it has been provided to invest 700 million dollars in the economy's development during the following five years. of this amount 380 million should be provided for by state institutions and the remaining part by the foreign and national private capital. end

documents

dar es salaam, november 13 /tanjug/.- tanzanian foreign minister oscar kambona has informed the secretary general of the organization of the african unity, dialo tolli, that he possesses documents which reveal that some western powers are preparing a conspiracy against the tanzanian government and liberation movements whose representatives are active in dar es salaam. kambona's telegram says that an attack of portuguese and south african mercaneries on places of strategic importance for the security of tanzania are planned.
 the government "nationalist" paper carried photocopied documents on the preparation of the conspiracy spoken about in kambona's telegram. in one of these the embassy of a western power informs the foreign ministry of another country that no overthrow of president nyerere's government has been provided for which would be preceded by bombing strategic points in tanganyika. end

Tanjoug, November 14, 1964

Cairo, November 13 -

The new Sudanese government has taken steps to promote a favourable atmosphere for the political solution of the problem of the Sudanese south, of the causes of the military government's fall.

The government has decided to release some thirty representatives of the south arrested during the former government. Prime minister Khalifa has summoned a group of southern representatives for talks about ways to find a political settlement of the problems of this area. In addition to terminating the state of emergency and military government, the government has promised free elections also in the provinces of the upper Nile, equatoria and Bahr El Gazal, which comprise the south.

The former military government was sharply censured for having introduced a military government in the South which lasted since the coup of November 1958, ignoring the political aspect of the problem. Besides this, though the entire Sudan is economically underdeveloped the South is distinctively backward and poor, and the former government had no definite programme for it.

The new government is confronted also with the problem of refugees, inhabitants from the South who have fled to Uganda and to some other neighbouring countries. This has complicated the situation in the South causing difficulties between the Sudan and its neighbours.

Missionaries and other colonial quarters, especially from the Congo, abundantly took advantage of the Southern problems, and a vouring to sever the South from the Sudan and to Worsen relations between the Arab and the other African countries.

The first steps which the new government has taken have received favourable comment among representatives of the South and resulted in the hope that a fitting solution for the Southern provinces will be found within the unified Sudan. End.

Tanbur, November 14, 1964

Cairo, November 12 -

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3726 : 10.11.4
3726 : 10.11.4



Avec les compliments
de la Légation d'Israël



Belgrade

10.11.4

november 10. 1964

of the world. according to sihanouk, that intervention might bring about interference of the people's republic of china into the conflict in south-east asia. he repeated the demand that the u.s.a. and its mercenaries should respect cambodia's sovereignty and peace and added that retaliation would take place regardless of consequences, if that was not done.

sihanouk proposed as one of solutions of the problem of indo-china holding of a "people's conference of indo-china", which would be attended by movements and parties from laos, cambodia and two viet-nams. according to the head of cambodia, this conference is aimed at compelling the u.s.a. to seek a peaceful solution, because "the voice of people who demands peace would be heard" at the conference.

answering to some accusations saying that cambodia will become a satellite of the people's republic of china, sihanouk stated that his country would not become anyone's protege, because it had bitter experience from similar relations in the past. (end)

"borba".-

belgrade, november 9 /tanjug/- the "borba" of belgrade underlines the importance of a cease-fire agreement between the yemeni government and representative of the former imam el badr for internal stabilization and security of foreign borders of the young yemeni republic.

the paper recalls that what is involved for the time being is preliminary accord on the cease-fire, enforced last night, and also an calling a national conference in two weeks to determine details for solving problems peacefully. with reference to this the "borba" concludes that the problem undoubtedly is not in the dilemma between the republic and monarchy since this question was finally solved in favour of the republic two years ago. "what is realistic to expect", adds the paper, "is that the internal forces which have so far supported the deposed imam should obtain the definite place in the new regime".

although the details of the final agreement are only to be worked out at this national conference at which various internal political, religious and military factors will be represented, the "borba" concludes that only now it is quite certain that it will not and that it cannot be at the expense of the basic attainments and prospects of the yemeni revolution. /end/-

salal

cairo, november 9 /tanjug/- political quarters here favourably view the announcement made by president salal of yemen on the termination of hostilities along the frontiers of this arab country. it is held that the internal situation in yemen may now consolidate, and with inter-arab cooperation strengthen.

november 10. 1964

the agreement to stop hostilities on the frontier of yemen was reached at the beginning of this month in the sudan between representatives of the yemeni republican government and the royalists.

political observers underline the significance of salal's statement that the agreement on the termination of hostilities, which he has described as "an agreement of national unity", puts an end to the corrupt monarchy and government of the hamidi dynasty. and

resolution

belgrade, nov 9 (tanjug) the problem of production of atomic bombs has been dominant at the first day of the congress party all-india committee's session being held in guntur. following a dramatical debate, during which at times it seemed that an opposite view would prevail, the committee carried a resolution which stressed that india would continue to use atomic energy for no other but peaceful purposes, despite the fact that china now has a nuclear device.

in this reference the "borba" new delhi correspondent says that this discussion has not come unexpected, but stresses that observers were surprised that many participants in the discussion declared themselves against what is traditional orientation of india and sought to start producing nuclear arms. the paper is confident that despite the fact that government attitude against nuclear arms was at the end unanimously adopted by a resolution, the guntur session will make both the government and all those against nuclear armament of india ponder deeply. the "borba" now holds that when one knows that such a powerful opposition to the government policies comes also from the ranks of its own party, pressure will be exerted upon it towards changing its anti-nuclear orientation.

in the situation as this, the "borba" stresses the significance of prime minister shastri's resolute insistence on peaceful orientation of india and his energetic intervention at the guntur session against india's joining the nuclear club.

the significance of this fact is also stressed by another belgrade daily "politika". this paper concludes "this resolution was unanimously carried, frontally rejecting an attempt to involve india, by creating nervousness and insecurity, into the nuclear race and to radically change, in a negative sense, the spirit and foundations of her international policies." (end)

party

new delhi, november 9 /tanjug/- a part of the membership of the indian communist party, last april expelled from the party's leading body, have held a congress in calcutta and formed a separate party.



Avec les compliments
de la Légation d'Israël

ישראל הקו"פ

20.11.1964

Belgrade

13.11.64



november 13, 1964

1.

haj ben alla

belgrade, november 12 /tanjug/.- the algerian state and party delegation headed by haj ben alla, the president of the assembly and organizational secretary of the fln left for algeria by plane this morning after a brief visit to yugoslavia.

before leaving, the head of the delegation, haj ben alla, stated that he conveyed a personal message to President tito from President ben bella.

haj ben alla expressed satisfaction at his meeting with President tito and said that the talk between them was brotherly and friendly.

at the belgrade airport the algerian delegation were seen off by the vice-President of the yugoslav assembly, mijalko todorovic, and by the vice-President of the federal executive council, veljko zekovic. end

hadj ben alla

algiers, november 12 (tanjug).- "our delegation is very content with the talks with marshal tito and with the welcome accorded to us by the yugoslav President", the organizational pasecretary of the fln party and President of the algerian assembly, hadj ben alla, said at algiers airport today. leading a government-party delegation, which attended observances of the 47th anniversary of the october revolution in moscow, he was in yugoslavia on his way back home.

speaking about the talks with President tito at brdo kod branja, hadj alla said they pertained to the "international situation and above all to the political matters of common interest".

the algerian delegation was welcomed at the dar el beida airport by President ben bella and other high placed algerian officials.

referring to his stay in moscow, hadj ben alla stated that the delegation was received by mikoyan, kosygin and brezhnev. these meetings passed in "cordial and brotherly atmosphere".

he also declared that the algerian delegation in moscow had talks with a kuwaiti delegation and with the chief of the chinese delegation, chou en-lai. (end)

fulbright

dubrovnik, november 12 (tanjug).- the chairman of the us senate foreign relations committee, william fulbright, today said he was impressed by beauties of dubrovnik, an old renaissance town on the south adriatic coast in which Mr. fulbright spent two days within his stay in

yugoslavia. he added that he was surprised that a town founded at the time of america's discovery was so well-preserved. fulbright said that dubrovnik and the vicinity are a very attractive spot for the us tourists. fulbright said he would re-visit dubrovnik next spring.

the high american guest his wife and party toured the dubrovnik tower of lovrijenac, old town walls museums and other monuments and particularly the palaces from the times of the dubrovnik republic in the 15th century.

william fulbright today left for the islands of brioni, northern adriatic. he stopped over in pula, the famous tourist centre, where he toured the famous arena and other cultural-historical monuments. (end)

invitation

athens, november 12 /tannjug/.- pako dapcevic, yugoslavia's ambassador to greece, has called on the greek prime minister, georgi papandreou, and the foreign minister, stavros costopoulos, and conveyed to them an invitation by potar stambolic, president of the yugoslav federal executive council, to visit the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia.

premier papandreou and foreign minister costopoulos accepted the invitation with pleasure. the date of the visit will be fixed later.

during the visits, ambassador dapcevic and the two greek statesmen discussed some questions of common interest to the two countries. end

government.-

belgrade, november 12 /tanjug/- yugoslav assembly quarters stress that the recent amendments made in the law on the organization of the yugoslav government help to strengthen the government's responsibility and that of its organs.

the amendments have narrowed down the number of matters which the government in its wider composition deals with. in addition to this, the government and its organs are under obligation to apprise the press of their decisions and business generally.

these amendments accord with the new constitution, which proclaims the principle of democracy and responsibility in the work of these organs.

the cabinet comprises a number of federal deputies who have been elected to the government by the assembly. the full composition of the government comprises all the federal secretaries and other officers of the federal administration who are appointed by the assembly.

so far a wide range of business has been dealt with by the government at its full sessions, which is now to be changed. it is held that nothing is gained from the presence of administrative officers who are members of the government by virtue of office at the sessions which do not deal with



LEGATION D'ISRAEL

צירות ישראל

בלגרד, כ"ב בחשוון תשכ"ה
28 באוקטובר 1964

יוג. 102.1

[Signature]

105-1

729

ל / ס / מנהל מזא"ר

מאת : א. קדרון

הנדון: הסכר ב"שער הברזל"

לשלך מ- 8 באוקטובר 1964

אף היוגוסלבים מנסים לפרסם את הסכר -
אינני יודע אם אנשי הצירות היוגוסלבית בת"א
הבינו משמעות המפעל - אבל העתונות העולמית "בלאזה"
לגבי ידיעות "בלתי חשובות" מסוג זה.

ב ב ר כ ה,

[Signature]
א. קדרון



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SECRET, 2nd Edition, 1964
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ירושלים, מז' באלול תשכ"ד
24 באוגוסט 1964

492

ל' 1051

א ל : מר א. קדרון, הציר בלגרד

מאת : מנהל מזה"ר

קראתי את מכתבך מיום 29 ביולי 1964.

אני מציע לך, בנוסף על מאמריך עד כה; לפנות גם אל
אנשינו בניו-יורק (כתריאל כץ) ואל איש ההסברה בשגרירות
בוושינגטון. שמא, ימצאו הם קשר עם מו"ל מתאים.

ברכה לך, וברכת שנה טובה

אליעזר דורון

נ.ב. אולי כדאי להפנות אותה בקשה גם לשגרירותנו
בלונדון.

304

RECEIVED, NEW YORK, N.Y.
JAN 10 1964

Y. Lion

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK

SUBJECT: [illegible]

RE: [illegible]

DATE: [illegible]

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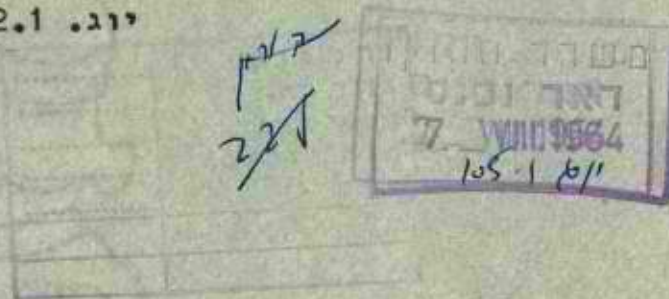
LEGATION D'ISRAEL

בלגרד, כ" באב תשכ"ד
29 ביולי 1964

צירות ישראל

428

יוג. 352.1



אל : מנהל מזא"ר
מנהל קשרי חרבות

מאח : הציר, בלגרד

קהילה קטנה זו, ההולכת ודועכת וספק באם תוך דור יישאר זכר
כל שהו ממנה, נחברכה בכוחות ספרותיים ראויים לשמה ולציון.

חלק מהסופרים היהודים הם יוגוסלבים ואך ורק יוגוסלבים ומח-
רחקים מכל דבר יהודי, אבל חלק אחר כותב או כחב רק על נושאים
יהודיים.

דבריהם לא תורגמו לשפות אחרות ועל כן חשבתי לנסות לענין
הוצאת *Valentine, Mitchell & Co*. לצערי הרב לא התקדם הדבר
בהרבה, כפי שתראו במכתבי הר"ב שבו אני מנסה את מזלי בקרב יהדות
ארה"ב.

במידה ולכם יהיה איזה שהוא רעיון כיצד לקדם זאת - אהיה אסיר
תודה.

ב ב ר כ ה ,

אברהם קדרון
א

2015年12月15日

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DATE.

Б В Г Д Е

51 DEC 1
ACRIS STRE

Belgrade, July 29, 1964

Enclosed herewith translation (or summary) of
10 stories by Yugoslav-Jewish writers.

I'd like to repeat to you what I told you before
your departure.

I felt the urge to help and create some memorial
to a small yet flourishing community which has lived in the
various parts of Yugoslavia since the Exodus from Spain and,
to our regret, is slowly disappearing.

This community had produced a number of good writers
(so I am told - not knowing the language myself) and some
of them have written on purely Jewish themes.

The first story reminds so much of Sholem Aleychem.

The second, "Kadish in the woods" may not be great
literature, but in a few and simple words conveys the whole
tragedy of our people.

There are a lot more of these stories and my secretary
was so kind to translate only this handful.

I also told you that I have been in correspondence
over this matter with William Frankel, the Editor of the

Washington, D.C. 20540

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"Jewish Chronicle", who is a personal friend of mine. But he is, apparently, so busy fighting the war of the Jews (Les Affairs Dr. Jacobs) that he has no time - so it seems to me - to deal with some Jewish affairs.

Any assistance from you would be most welcome and very much appreciated.

Last but not least, I'd like to tell you how much all of us enjoyed your visit here.

(A. Kidon)

Mr. David H. Zysman
Manager
State of Israel Bonds
230 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago 1, Illinois

"Very much appreciated," was the personal friend of mine. But
in, apparently, we may be doing the work of the town (now
Attorney General) that he has no time - so it seems to me -
to deal with these Jewish matters.

Any suggestion that you would be most welcome and
very much appreciated.

W.Y.

Just now and then, I'd like to tell you how much all
of us enjoyed your visit here.

(A. J. L. L.)

Mr. David H. Wyman
Manager
State of Israel Bonds
230 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago 1, Illinois

1. Isak Samokovlija:
Solomon's letter
2. Hinko Gottlieb:
Kadish in the Forest
3. Andreja Deak:
Jewish Legend
4. Josef Finci:
The Doctor
5. Josef Debrezeni
An Unbelievable Summer
6. Hinko Gottlieb:
The Winter Coat Legend
7. Stevan Braun-Quasimodo:
Memories have their Fate
8. Liza & Otto Bihalji-Merin:
The Street of the Dead Jews
9. Sonja Nahman - Premru:
Rachelika
10. Stevan Braun - Quasimodo:
The Chinese Room

1. Ivar Gundersen:

Solomon's letter

2. Hinko Goffin:

Religion in the forest

3. Andrejs Dams:

Levish legend

4. Josef Kram:

The Doctor

5. Josef Dabrowski:

An unbelievable summer

6. Hinko Goffin:

The Winter East legend

7. Stevan Kram-Gundersen:

Memories have their fate

8. Hinko Goffin:

The Street of the dead Jews

9. Andrejs Dams - Hinko:

Religion

10. Stevan Kram - Gundersen:

The Chinese House



צירות ישראל

LEGATION D'ISRAEL
בלגרד, כ"ו בתמוז תשכ"ד
6 ביולי 1964

405

יוג. 261.2



אל : מזא"ר ✓
הסברה למזא"ר
קשרי חרבות
ח ק ר
כלכלית

מאח : הצירות בלגרד

הנדון: ישראל בעתונות היוגוסלבית
בימים 18 - 28 ביוני 1964

לוטה בזה תמצאו אח סקירתה של
הגב' דימיץ בנדון.

ב ב ר כ ה ,

מ. קרני



1944-1945

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LEGATION D'ISRAEL

בלגרד, כ"ז בשבט תשכ"ד
10 בפברואר 1964

י.ו.ג. 162.19

צירות ישראל

113



אל : מזא"ר

מאת : הצירות בלגרד

הנדון: הבטוח הלאומי ביוגוסלביה

מכתבכם י.ו.ג. 161.1 מ-13.1.64

רצ"ב תמצאו חוק הבטוח היוגוסלבי משנת
1961 וכן תקונים לשנת 1962.

ממשלת יוגוסלביה דנה עתה על תקונים שונים
בבטוח הסוציאלי אשר יפורסמו, כפי הנראה, בסוף
השנה הנוכחית.

ב ב ר כ ה ,

מ. קרני



1964-1965

1964-1965
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1964-1965

משלחת ישראל

כב' בסבת תשכ"ד
7 בינואר 1964 קל

אל: מזא"ר

לס/3841

מס: משרד החוץ

ל: סביר מאת:

דאר נכוס
22. I. 1964

חיק: 1051

רצ"ב רשימה על כלכלת יוגוסלביה
שפורסמה ע"י הלשכה הפדרלית לידיעות
סחר חוץ.

בברכה,

10-1

ל: סביר

לוטה

העתק: כלכלית
מתמ"כ
חקר

Köln-Ehrenfeld, Subbelrather Straße 15

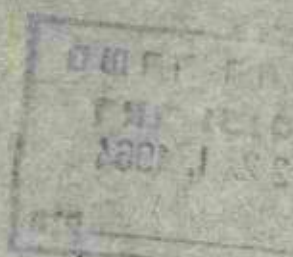
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08/881 381 תלפין: 51 86 11 טלמינער

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Handel mit der Bundesrepublik noch nicht neu geregelt

Die Wirtschaftsbeziehungen zwischen der Bundesrepublik Deutschland und Jugoslawien beruhen noch immer auf dem Warenabkommen vom 11. 6. 52 und den dazu getroffenen Zusatzvereinbarungen. Im Sommer 1963 wurden Verhandlungen über den Abschluß eines neuen Handelsabkommens zwischen beiden Ländern geführt, jedoch nach einiger Zeit ergebnislos abgebrochen. Ein Termin für die Wiederaufnahme ist noch nicht bekannt. Seit 1957 entwickelte sich der deutsch-jugoslawische Warenverkehr nach jugoslawischen Angaben wie folgt (in Mill. Din):

	Jugoslawische	
	Ausfuhr	Einfuhr
1957	15 755	22 640
1958	12 529	24 065
1959	13 437	28 932
1960	15 230	36 973
1961	17 366	42 824
1962	21 360	29 933
1963 (Januar—September)	17 568	20 665
1962 (Januar—September)	14 237	23 226

Es ist ersichtlich, daß die bereits im Jahre 1962 zu verzeichnende Tendenz der jugoslawischen Exportsteigerung bzw. Importdrosselung auch 1963 fortgesetzt wurde.

Ausblick auf 1964

Mit dem Jahre 1964 beginnt die Laufzeit des neuen Siebenjahres-Wirtschaftsplans. Die Abschlußarbeiten an diesem Programm waren zum Jahresende noch im Gange. Nach dem Planentwurf für 1964 ist ein Ansteigen der wirtschaftlichen Gesamterzeugung gegenüber 1963 um 10 %, der industriellen Erzeugung um 11 %, der Arbeitsproduktivität um 8 %, des Ertrags der Landwirtschaft um 6—7 %, der Warenausfuhr um 11 %, des persönlichen Konsums im gesellschaftlichen Sektor um 8 % und schließlich der Investitionen um 10 % vorgesehen.

Im Jahre 1963 wurde die mazedonische Hauptstadt Skopje durch ein schweres Erdbeben weitgehend zerstört. Sie ist inzwischen zum größten Bauobjekt Jugoslawiens geworden. Die entsprechenden Arbeiten werden das Jahr 1964 voll in Anspruch nehmen. Zu diesem Zweck wurde eine Inlandsanleihe aufgelegt. Sie erbrachte 31 Mrd. Din. Hinzu kommt die Hilfe des Auslands in Geldmitteln und Sachlieferungen in Höhe von fast 10 Mill. \$. Die Gesamtkosten des Wiederaufbaus einschließlich der Industrie werden auf 187 Mrd. Din geschätzt.

Die außenwirtschaftliche Haltung Jugoslawiens dürfte auch im Jahre 1964 keine großen Änderungen erfahren. Man wird auch in Zukunft das Prinzip der Blockfreiheit weiter verfolgen.

MITTEILUNGEN

DER BUNDESSTELLE FÜR AUSSENHANDELSINFORMATION



13. JAHRGANG NR. 178

KÖLN, Dezember 1963

BLAUBACH 13

RUF 23 30 11-17

FERNSEHR. : BAFKOLN 08882735

Weltwirtschaft am Jahreswechsel (V)

Jugoslawien

Jugoslawien	
Oberfläche:	255 804 qkm
Bevölkerung:	18 538 150 Einw. (amtl. Zählung 61) 18 958 000 Einw. (Schätzung 1963)
Bevölkerungsdichte:	72,5 auf 1 qkm
Hauptstadt:	Belgrad (1961: 594 000 Einw.) Schätzung 1963: 620 000 Einw.
Währung:	Dinar 100 Dinar = 0,53 DM 1 DM = 187,50 Dinar
Pro-Kopf-Einkommen:	ca. 178 380 Din
Maße und Gewichte:	metrisches System
Korrespondenzsprachen:	deutsch französisch englisch
Gesamt-Importe:	1962: 266,3 Mrd. Dinar
aus der BRD:	29,9 Mrd. Dinar
Gesamt-Exporte:	1962: 207,1 Mrd. Dinar
nach der BRD:	21,4 Mrd. Dinar

Das Jahr 1963 hat in der wirtschaftlichen Entwicklung Jugoslawiens keine dramatischen Höhepunkte zu verzeichnen. Das wirtschaftliche Wachstum im Innern und die Expansion des Außenhandels hielten an. Hervorzuheben ist, daß die jugoslawische Bundesnationalversammlung am 7. 4. 63 eine neue Verfassung annahm. Seit dieser Zeit führt das Land die Bezeichnung „Sozialistische Föderative Republik Jugoslawien“. Parallel mit der Bundesverfassung wurden auch die der sozialistischen Teil-Republiken sowie die Statuten der autonomen Provinzen neu formuliert und endgültig verkündet.

Auch im Jahre 1963 hat Jugoslawien seine wirtschaftliche Unabhängigkeit nach außen gewahrt und sich weder der Organisation der Ostblockstaaten „Comecon“ noch einer Vereinigung der westlichen Länder angeschlossen. Vielleicht ist es dieser Einstellung mit zu verdanken, daß es seine Binnen- und Außenwirtschaft weiter ausbauen konnte. Allerdings ist eine stärkere Annäherung an die europäischen Ostblockländer, mit denen neben Abkom-

men über die Erweiterung des Handelsverkehrs zahlreiche Vereinbarungen über die Zusammenarbeit der Industrie geschlossen wurden, nicht zu verkennen.

Industrieproduktion weiter gewachsen

Die im Gesellschaftsplan für 1963 (vgl. BfA-Mitteilung Nr. 68 vom April 1963) gestellten Aufgaben sind im großen und ganzen erfüllt worden. Das geht aus den offiziellen bis Ende September vorliegenden statistischen Angaben hervor. In den neun Monaten des Jahres ergab sich eine gesteigerte Wirtschaftstätigkeit auf fast allen Gebieten, besonders im industriellen Sektor.

Im Energiebereich wurden in den ersten neun Monaten folgende Ergebnisse erzielt:

	Jan.—Sept.	
	1962	1963
Elektroenergie (Mill. kWh)	8 145	9 846
davon:		
durch Wasserkraft	5 112	6 093
Kohle (1 000 t)	18 090	20 241
Koks (1 000 t)	828	821
Erdöl (1 000 t)	1 134	1 173
Die Grundstoffproduktion entwickelte sich im gleichen Zeitraum wie folgt:		
Roheisen (1 000 t)	670	748
Stahl (1 000 t)	1 011	1 166
Elektrolytkupfer (t)	34 461	35 745
Raffiniertes Blei (t)	68 661	74 946
Blockaluminium (t)	21 294	24 241
Quecksilber (t)	432	414
Ferrolegerungen (t)	44 595	49 149

Die chemische Industrie meldet für die ersten drei Quartale folgende Produktionsergebnisse (in t):

Schwefelsäure (66° Be)	232 632	280 014
Kalzinierte Soda	72 018	67 917
Ätznatron	39 420	48 955
Kunstdünger	448 569	760 758
PVC-Pulver	6 075	6 327

Die jugoslawische Maschinenbau- und Elektroindustrie hat durch Lizenz- und Kooperationsabkommen mit dem Ausland in den letzten Jahren gute Fortschritte erzielt, die

sich außer in der mengenmäßigen Produktionssteigerung auch in Qualitätsverbesserungen, Sortimentserweiterungen und Exporterfolgen niederschlugen. Die Produktion dieser Industriezweige entwickelte sich im ersten Halbjahr 1963 gegenüber der Vergleichszeit 1962 im einzelnen wie folgt:

	1. HJ. 1962	1. HJ. 1963
Landwirtschaftliche Maschinen und Geräte, in t	8 898	11 160
Metall- und Holzbearbeitungs- maschinen, in t	2 622	2 790
Sonstige Maschinen für die Industrie, in t	15 978	18 426
Maschinen für die Bauwirt- schaft, in t	3 066	3 186
Lkw, in Stück	2 772	3 858
Traktoren, in Stück	2 532	4 938
Pkw, Stück	5 412	10 290
Motorräder, Stück	15 138	17 088
Fahrräder, Stück	144 618	152 214
Generatoren, MW	246	306
Transformatoren, MVA	882	1 278
Bleikabel, in t	20 286	25 866
Andere Kabel, in t	7 848	8 892
Akkumulatoren, in t	2 502	2 940
Zähler, in Stück	219 900	239 280
Fernsprechapparate, in Stück	38 016	43 158
Rundfunkempfänger, in Stück	141 654	186 396
Fernseheempfänger, in Stück	30 294	48 066

In der Leichtindustrie wurden in den ersten neun Mona-
ten des Jahres u. a. erzeugt:

	1962	1963
Baumwollgewebe (1 000 qm)	223 773	255 001
Wollgewebe (1 000 qm)	32 229	34 904
Lederschuhe (1 000 Paar)	13 437	15 809
Gummischuhe (1 000 Paar)	10 638	12 793

In den ersten acht Monaten 1963 betrugen die Gesamt-
investitionen 739,8 Mrd. Din (Januar—August 1962 =
772,7 Mrd.). Hierbei hatten Industrie und Bergbau einen
Anteil von 305 Mrd. (Vergleichszeit 1962: 310,3 Mrd.), die
Landwirtschaft von 62,8 Mrd. (63,2 Mrd.) und der Verkehr
von 79,1 Mrd. (97,0 Mrd.).

Unterschiedliche Ergebnisse der Landwirtschaft

Die zwei vorangegangenen Dürrejahre übten auf das
unter etwa normalen Wetterbedingungen abgelaufene
Landwirtschaftsjahr 1963 einen nachteiligen Einfluß aus, da
der Mangel an Viehfutter zu Rückschlägen in der Vieh-
zucht führte. Der Viehbestand verringerte sich 1963 bei
Rindvieh um 9%, bei Schafen um 10% und bei Schweinen
um 3%, was zu geringerer Fleischherzeugung führte.

Die landwirtschaftliche Produktion insgesamt lag vor-
ausichtlich 1963 um 9% über der des Vorjahres. Im ein-
zelnen werden folgende Ergebnisse geschätzt:

Brotgetreide	4,3 MILL. t	(1962: 3,7 MILL. t)
Mais	5,5 MILL. t	(1962: 5,2 MILL. t)
Zuckerrüben	2,7 MILL. t	(1962: 1,87 MILL. t)
Sonnenblumen	240 000 t	(1962: 161 000 t)
Tabak	55 000 t	(1962: 29 000 t)
Kartoffeln	3,1 MILL. t	(1962: 2,6 MILL. t)
Gemüse	2,1 MILL. t	(1962: 1,13 MILL. t)
Obst	1,3 MILL. t	(1962: 1,13 MILL. t)
Weintrauben	1,15 MILL. t	(1962: 1,13 MILL. t)
Fleisch	635 000 t	(1962: 635 000 t)
Milch	2,33 MILL. t	(1962: 2,33 MILL. t)
Eier	1,45 Mrd. St.	(1962: 1,45 Mrd. St.)

Der verstärkte Einsatz von Maschinen und Zugmitteln
sowie die qualitative Verbesserung der Saaten trugen zu
den Produktionserhöhungen im Ackerbau bei. Die Ver-
wendung von Kunstdünger stieg von 1,1 Mill. t im Jahr
1961/62 auf 1,65 Mill. t, d. h. von 22 kg Nährstoff pro ha
bebaute Bodenfläche auf 32,5 kg.

Die Hektarerträge waren bei den hochmechanisierten
und gut mit Kunstdünger, Insektiziden etc. versorgten
Kollektiv- und Genossenschaftsbetrieben höher als bei den
Einzelwirtschaften. So betrugen die Durchschnittserträge
von Weizen bei den Kollektivwirtschaften 32 dz/ha (auf
insgesamt 350 000 ha), bei den gemeinsam von diesen
Betrieben mit Einzelbauern bewirtschafteten Böden 21 dz/
ha (auf insgesamt 650 000 ha) und bei Einzelwirtschaften
14,8 dz/ha (auf insgesamt 1,1 Mill. ha).

Beträchtliche Auslandshilfe

Der bisherige Aufschwung der jugoslawischen Gesamt-
wirtschaft, besonders aber der Industrie, wäre ohne die
Hilfe des Auslands nicht möglich gewesen. Sie wurde auch
im Jahr 1963 wieder in verschiedener Form gewährt. Sie
erfolgte in unmittelbaren Anleihen an den Staat, in Kre-
diten an Außenhandelsorganisationen und durch weitere
Nahrungsmittellieferungen der USA. Es sind zu erwähnen
der Weltbankkredit in Höhe von 35 Mill. \$ für die Finan-
zierung der Arbeiten an der zentralen Autobahn „Brüder-
lichkeit-Einigkeit“ und an der Autobahn entlang der Adria
sowie ein Weltbankkredit von 35 Mill. \$ für den Bau der
Normalspur-Eisenbahnstrecke Sarajewo—Ploce. Der in-
ternationale Währungsfonds gab einen Betrag von 30
Mill. \$ für den Wiederaufbau der durch das schwere Erd-
beben fast völlig zerstörten mazedonischen Hauptstadt
Skopje. Für den gleichen Zweck stellten die USA einen
größeren Dinarbetrag aus ihrem Dinarfonds in Jugosla-
wien zur Verfügung. 546 000 \$ wurden dem Institut für
Kernenergie in Zemun bei Belgrad zugeteilt. Eine britische
Bank gewährte einen Kredit in Höhe von 28 Mill. £ für
die Beschaffung von Maschinen und Ausrüstungen für
das Eisenwerk in Skopje. Schließlich ist auch der Kredit
von 30 Mill. Rbl zu nennen, den die UdSSR kürzlich an
Jugoslawien gab. Damit ist die Liste der aus dem Ausland
erhaltenen finanziellen Hilfen noch nicht erschöpft. Be-
sonders auch die italienische Industrie scheint sich mehr
und mehr bereitzufinden, für bestimmte Lieferungen län-
gere Zahlungsfristen einzuräumen.

Hohe Einnahmen aus dem Fremdenverkehr

Nach einer Veröffentlichung der jugoslawischen National-
bank betrugen die Deviseneinnahmen Jugoslawiens aus
dem Fremdenverkehr im ersten Halbjahr 1963 rd. 10,8
Mill. \$ bzw. fast 8,1 Mrd. Din. Das sind um 82% mehr als
in der gleichen Zeit des Vorjahres und um 186% mehr als
in den ersten sechs Monaten 1961.

Jugoslawien wurde im ersten Halbjahr 1963 von über
484 000 ausländischen Touristen besucht. Das bedeutet
eine Steigerung von 40% gegenüber Januar bis Juni 1962.
Es wurden etwas über 1,9 Mill. Übernachtungen registriert,
das sind über 51% mehr als in den ersten sechs Monaten
des Vorjahres. Die Besucher aus der Bundesrepublik
Deutschland und Österreich waren zahlenmäßig wieder
am stärksten vertreten. Besonders aus der Bundesrepublik
wurden weitaus mehr Touristen gezählt als im Vorjahr.

In Jugoslawien rechnet man mit einem weiteren Anstei-
gen des Fremdenverkehrs im Jahre 1964, zumal der Bau
der Autostraße von Rijeka entlang der adriatischen Küste
bis nach Budva rasche Fortschritte macht.

Ausländische Interessenten, darunter vor allem Frem-
denverkehrsagenturen, können neuerdings Grundstücke
zum Bau von Erholungshäusern auf 99 Jahre pachten, was
früher nicht möglich war. Angeblich haben bereits zahlreiche
ausländische Betriebe bei den zuständigen jugoslawischen
Gemeinden Informationen über die Bedingungen einge-
zogen, unter denen sie eigene Gebäude für ihre Beleg-
schaften errichten können. Es soll inzwischen auch bereits
zu Verträgen gekommen sein. Insgesamt verspricht man
sich von den ausländischen Investitionen eine erhebliche
Zunahme der Deviseneingänge im Fremdenverkehr.

Einfuhr wuchs schneller als Ausfuhr

Der jugoslawische Außenhandel ist in den ersten drei
Quartalen 1963 in zahlreichen Warenpositionen angestie-
gen. Den tatkräftigsten Aufschwung erlebte sowohl die Aus-
fuhr als auch die Einfuhr von Nahrungsmitteln. Aber auch der An-
stieg der Einfuhr von bearbeiteten Waren, Maschinen,
elektrischen Erzeugnissen, Fahrzeugen und sonstigen
Fertigwaren ist bemerkenswert und läßt die Fortschritte
Jugoslawiens auf industriellem Gebiet erkennen. Das be-
zieht sich besonders auf den Maschinenbau, die Elektro-
fahrzeug- und Schiffbauindustrie. Voraussetzung für
diese Entwicklung war eine verstärkte Einfuhr von In-
vestitionsgütern und Rohstoffen, die zu einem erheblichen
Teil auf Kredit bezogen wurden. Nach Warengruppen ent-
wickelte sich der Außenhandel von Januar bis September
wie folgt (in Mill. Din):

	Ausfuhr	Einfuhr
	1962	1963
Nahrungsmittel	33 124	43 259
Getränke und Tabak	5 906	6 589
Rohstoffe	20 407	24 033
Brennstoffe u. Schmier- mittel	2 600	3 459
Tierische und pflanz- liche Fette	161	28
Chemische Erzeugnisse	4 818	5 350
Bearbeitete Waren	32 358	37 361
Maschinen, Fahrzeuge, elektr. Erzeugnisse	32 610	33 754
Sonstige Fertigwaren	9 925	14 230
Sonstige Ein- und Aus- fuhren	106	246
Insgesamt	142 015	168 309

Handel mit den EWG-Ländern gestiegen

In regionaler Hinsicht war der jugoslawische Außen-
handel weiterhin hauptsächlich europäorientiert. Im er-
sten Halbjahr 1963 ergibt sich für die europäischen Han-
delspartner folgendes Bild (in Mrd. Din):

	1. Halbjahr	Einfuhr
	Ausfuhr	1962
EWG-Länder	23,4	37,3
EFTA-Länder	14,3	13,7
Übrige westeuropäische Länder	1,8	2,6
Westeuropa insges.	39,4	53,6
Osteurop. Länder	19,5	27,6
Europa insges.	58,9	81,2
Jug. Gesamt- handels	86,5	108,7

Der Außenhandel mit den EWG-Ländern hat also im
ersten Halbjahr 1963 gegenüber der gleichen Zeit des
Vorjahres bedeutend zugenommen, dagegen war er mit
den EFTA-Ländern rückläufig. Der Warenverkehr mit den
Ostblockländern ist in der Vergleichszeit ebenfalls ange-
stiegen. Die Aufstellung läßt deutlich erkennen, daß das
Schwergewicht des jugoslawischen Güterausstausches in
Europa liegt.

Der jugoslawische Außenhandel mit den Ländern Eu-
ropas wuchs im ersten Halbjahr 1963 erheblich, wie fol-
gende Tabelle zeigt (in Mill. Din):

	Jug. Ausfuhr	Jug. Einfuhr
	1. HJ. 1962	1. HJ. 1963
Belgien	717	597
Bulgarien	1 054	1 772
Dänemark	257	627
BR Deutschland	8 000	11 007
Frankreich	1 735	1 726
Griechenland	1 073	1 557
Großbritannien	7 109	6 548
Italien	12 369	23 180
Niederlande	627	774
Osterreich	3 581	3 724
Polen	6 970	6 708
Rumänien	1 710	551
Schweden	1 987	1 663
SZB	4 375	4 762
Tschechoslowakei	1 304	2 980
Ungarn	1 991	1 167
UdSSR	2 375	10 222
Übriges Europa	713	592
Europa insgesamt	58 919	81 150

Jugoslawien führte demnach im ersten Halbjahr 1963
für über 22,2 Mrd. Din mehr Waren nach Europa aus als
in der gleichen Zeit des Vorjahres. Der Export hat sich
besonders nach Italien, der UdSSR und der Bundesrepu-
blik Deutschland stark erhöht. Dennoch ist man in Ju-
goslawien mit dem Ergebnis des Exports in die Bundes-
republik noch unzufrieden.

Stark erhöht hat sich dagegen die Einfuhr aus Frankreich,
Großbritannien und der UdSSR, aus der Bundesrepublik
Deutschland ist sie jedoch zurückgegangen. Auffallend
vermehrt hat sich insgesamt der Warenaustausch mit der
UdSSR.

Zahlreiche Kredite an Entwicklungsländer

Abgesehen von den USA, die als Lieferant an weitaus
erster Stelle stehen, ist der Handelsverkehr Jugoslawiens
mit außereuropäischen Ländern noch relativ gering. Das
hohe Außenhandelsdefizit Jugoslawiens, das in der Zeit
von Januar bis September 1963 68,8 Mrd. (Vergleichszeit
62: 62,3 Mrd.) Din ausmachte, wurde in erster Linie durch
die großen Bezüge aus den USA verursacht. Hier betrug
das jugoslawische Defizit allein fast 39,9 Mrd. Din. Die
Auswirkung ist aber in diesem Fall nicht so sehr bela-
stend, da die amerikanischen Lieferungen, die hauptsäch-
lich aus Nahrungsmitteln und Rohstoffen bestehen, unter
besonders günstigen Kreditbedingungen erfolgen.

Andererseits gewährte aber Jugoslawien zahlreiche Kre-
dite an Entwicklungsländer, um es diesen zu ermöglichen,
Ausrüstungen in Jugoslawien zu beschaffen. So erhielten
u. a. Indonesien 8,7 Mill. \$ für den Bau eines großen
Docks, der Sudan 1 Mill. \$ für die Beschaffung von Ma-
schinen für eine Zementfabrik, Mali 1 Mill. \$ für eine
Obst- und Gemüseverarbeitungsfabrik in der Ortschaft
Bagindi. Weitere jugoslawische Kredite wurden an
Äthiopien für die Beschaffung einer kompletten Mecha-
nisierung eines neuen Bergwerks bewilligt. Algerien erhielt
10 Mill. \$ für den Bau einer äußeren Wasserleitung und
anderer Objekte. Syrien nahm einen jugoslawischen Kre-
dit von 3 Mill. \$ für den Bau von drei Brücken über den
Euphrat auf. Ghana baut mit finanzieller und technischer
Hilfe Jugoslawiens den Hafen Sekondi aus. Schließlich
wurden Tanganjika 10 Mill. \$ für den Kauf verschiedener
Investitionsgüter und Bolivien 5 Mill. \$ für die Beschaf-
fung von Investitionsgütern aus Jugoslawien gewährt.
Auch diese Aufstellung ist nicht vollständig, zeigt jedoch
die Bemühungen Jugoslawiens, in den Entwicklungslän-
dern wirtschaftlich Fuß zu fassen. Man befürwortet in
Belgrad auch die Zusammenarbeit jugoslawischer Unter-
nehmen mit Firmen westlicher Länder bei Entwicklungs-
projekten.

כרטיס תנועת התיק מס. 21, 1051

[illegible]

[illegible]

בלגרד, ג' בסיון תשכ"ד
14 במאי 1964

287

יוב. 950.1



אל : הקב"ט

מאת : הציר בבלגרד

הנדון: חגיגות 20 שנה לשרותי הבטחון היוגוסלביים

בתחילת שנות הארבעים כתב שלום רוזנפלד ב"המשקיף" בטור שלו
"על חודו של עט" את המשפט הבא:

"במדינה חופשית כאשר מצלצל פעמון הדירה בשעה 5 לפנות בוקר,
הרי זה רק החלבן . . ."

כתוצאה מכך נסגר "המשקיף" ע"י הצנזור הבריטי ל- 8 ימים.

נזכרתי בספור זה כשקראתי אתמול חלק מהפרסום שנעשה לכבוד
חגיגות 20 שנה לייסוד שרותי הבטחון הפנימיים ובו הסברים איזה
שרות דמוקרטי, פרוגרסיבי וכו' וכו' הנהו.

היתה חגיגה גדולה בנוכחות סגן הנשיא רנקוביץ ובהשתתפות
אמנים.

צמרת השרות נחקבלה אצל סיטו ובפגישה זו הוחלפו נאומים.

קרדל, נשיא הפרלמנט, השווה כעת בצ'כיה שלח לשרות מברק
ברכה ארוך. אבל הגדיל לעשות חבר הפוליטבירו היוגוסלבי ואחד
האידיאולוגים המרכזים של המפלגה הקומוניסטית היוגוסלבית,
ד"ר ולדימיר בקריץ', שפרסם ב"בורבה" מאמר ארוך על חשיבות השרות
בעבר בהווה ובעתיד. וכמוכן, כמרקסיסט טוב, לא חסך עמל והביא
צטטות ממרקס ואנגלס, שלא דוקא בדיוק מוכיחים, אבל המאמין יוכל
להבין שאפילו הם הבינו כבר אז חשיבותו של שרות הבטחון במשטר
פרוגרסיבי.

ברגע הראשון נראה כל זה מוזר אבל, אולי זו צורה כיצד להזכיר
לקהל הרחב דברים שעלולים לשכוח בתקופת "דור האספרסו".

ב ב ר כ ה ,

אברהם יודון

העחק: מנהל מזא"ר

1877, 1878, 1879
at 100 ft

res. 1.020

75 : 5950

don't know either

1911

המחבר מודה להגותו של הרב חיים יהודה שפירא, שהתפרסמה
ב"השקפה" (ה'תר"ס) ובה "השקפה" (ה'תר"ס) ובה "השקפה" (ה'תר"ס)

"... and the other side of the mountain ..."

[illegible]

1950-1951

RECEIVED
JAN 10 1964

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF REVENUE ON THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK DURING THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1908.

1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658,

STAY POWER; LEAD AS IN THIS SET, SIDE BY SIDE WITH "POWER"
AND MORE POWER WITHIN SWISS BROS "THE POWER".

К. Г. С. П.

1875

1907-1908



ש מ ו ר

צירות ישראל

בלגרד, כ"ב בכסלו תשכ"ה
27 בנובמבר 1964

04.11.1964

חיק 1651

892

יוג. 2. 105

אל : מנהל מזא"ר

מאת : א. קדרון

הנדון: יחסי המפלגה הקומוניסטית היוגוסלבית
עם יתר המפלגות הקומוניסטיות

המפלגה הקומוניסטית היוגוסלבית פרסמה דו"ח לקראת
הועידה השמינית שלה ובו ניתן לראות השלמת יוגוסלביה, בלי
טענות, עם עובדת סילוקו של כרושצ'וב.

אומר הדו"ח:

" התפתחות יחסי יוגוסלביה - ברה"מ בשטחים הפוליטיים,
הכלכליים והתרבותיים אשרה אח הדעה, כי: "חלוקי דעות, בנקודות
מסוימות, אינן חייבות לפגוע בשיתוף פעולה ובקשרי ידידות בין
שתי המדינות והמפלגות".

שיתוף הפעולה עם המפלגה הקומוניסטית הסובייטית הודק
הודות לפגישות בין סיסו ומנהיגי המפלגה אחרים ובין הנציגים
הראשיים של הוועד המרכזי של המפלגה הקומוניסטית הסובייטית בשנות
1962, 1963 ו-1964.

נא שים לב לניסוח העדין. הפגישות אליהן מתכוונים בראש
וראשונה, הן פגישות סיסו - כרושצ'וב ב-1962, 1963 ו-1964.

כמו-כן מציין הדו"ח את המגע עם המפלגות הקומוניסטיות
השונות ומחלק אותן לשלוש קבוצות:

קבוצה ראשונה - שאחן חודשו היחסים או הורחבו, והן:
איטליה, צרפת, אוסטריה, בלגיה;

קבוצה שנייה - שאחן קוימו קשרים: אנגליה, הולנד ואיסלנד;

קבוצה שלישית - שאחן מקיימים מגע או מחליפים חומר: קנדה,
ישראל, מאוריטיוס.

הדו"ח מסיים עם הסבר מדוע המפלגה הקומוניסטית הסינית
סרבה לקיים מגע עם היוגוסלבים.

רצ"ב התמצית כפי שהיא התפרסמה ב"טאניוג".

ב ב ר כ ה,

אברהם קדרון

ש מ ו ר



1984 January 27
102, 2, 201

598

102, 2, 201

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COOPERATION -

Belgrade, November 21, Tanjug. A report of the central committee of the league of communists of Yugoslavia, to be submitted to the league's 8th congress underlines that the league of communist of Yugoslavia has initiated and adopted all proposals leading to stronger equal cooperation between the league of communists of Yugoslavia and other communist parties.

In this part of the report, pertaining to cooperation with communist parties, it is said that the development of fruitful cooperation between Yugoslavia and the USSR in the political, economic and cultural fields has affirmed the view that "differences on some points should not affect friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and parties".

It was assessed that cooperation with the Soviet communist party was essentially helped by meetings between the secretary general of the Yugoslav league of communists, Tito, and other league's leaders, with the leading representatives of the central committee of the Soviet communist party in 1962, 1963 and 1964.

Assessed also as fruitful were the meetings and talks with the top party leaders of the united workers' party of Poland, Hungarian revolutionary socialist party, Rumanian workers party, communist party of Czechoslovakia, Bulgarian communist party and the united socialist party of Germany.

The league of communist of Yugoslavia continued, expanded or renewed relations with a number of communist and workers parties in West-European countries in the period between the two congresses. The report also indicates contentful relations with the communist parties of Italy, Belgium, France, Austria and of other countries. It was ~~not~~ stressed that particularly intensive and contentful was cooperation with the communist party of Italy and particularly underlined was this year's visit to Yugoslavia of an Italian communist party delegation led by the late Palmiro Togliatti.

It is added that the league of communists of Yugoslavia maintained contacts also with the communist parties of Great Britain and the Netherlands, and with the united socialist party of Iceland.

Belgrade, November 21, 1962. A report of the central committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, to be submitted to the League's 5th congress underlines that the League of Communists of Yugoslavia has initiated and adopted all proposals leading to stronger equal cooperation between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and other communist parties.

In this part of the report, pertaining to cooperation with communist parties, it is said that the development of fraternal cooperation between Yugoslavia and the USSR in the political, economic and cultural fields has affirmed the view that "differences on some points should not affect friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and parties."

It was assessed that cooperation with the Soviet communist party was essentially helped by meetings between the secretary general of the Yugoslav League of Communists, Tito, and other League's leaders, with the League's representatives of the central committee of the Soviet communist party in 1962, 1963 and 1964.

Assessed also as fruitful were the meetings and talks with the top party leaders of the United Workers' party of Poland, Hungarian revolutionary socialist party, German Workers party, communist party of Czechoslovakia, Bulgarian communist party and the United Socialist party of Germany.

The League of Communists of Yugoslavia continued, expanded or renewed relations with a number of communist and workers parties in West-European countries in the period between the two congresses. The report also indicates continental relations with the communist parties of Italy, Belgium, France, Austria and of other countries. It was stressed that particularly intensive and congenial was cooperation with the communist party of Italy and particularly underlined was this year's visit to Yugoslavia of an Italian communist party delegation led by the late Palmiro Togliatti.

It is added that the League of Communists of Yugoslavia maintained contacts also with the communist parties of Great Britain and the Netherlands, and with the United Socialist party of Iceland.

Relations were renewed and promoted ~~with~~ with the communist parties of Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, India and Morocco.

The league of Yugoslav communists maintains contacts of exchanges in formation materials also with the communist parties of Canada, Israel and Mauritius.

The leadership of the communist party of China rejected every cooperation with the league of communists of Yugoslavia, the report of the central committee says, "with regard to existence of different views and practice in numerous basic questions of the contemporary struggle for peace and socialism", it is said further on, "the leadership of the communist party of China not only has not held a principled discussion on those questions, but incessantly developed an irresponsible slanderous campaign against the league of communists of Yugoslavia and the socialist Yugoslavia with the aim to undermine reputation of Yugoslavia as a consistent champion of peaceful active coexistence and cooperation on an equal footing between all socialist and progressive forces in the world, and as an active fighter against imperialism and colonialism in all aspects".

Under the influence of the leadership of the communist party of China leaderships of some other communist parties also joined this campaign.

It is underlined that the central committee of the league of communists of Yugoslavia has pointed to the character of those manifestations and to adverse consequences of the policy of dogmatic, conservative and hegemonistic forces. It is noted that the central committee of the league of communists of Yugoslavia was of the view that unprincipled compromises are nonpermissible concerning principled, essential questions of the international workers movement.

"By developing fruitful relations and cooperation on an equal footing with all communist parties, workers and progressive movements in the world, which want such a cooperation. The league of communists of Yugoslavia gives its contribution to the achievement of unity and consolidation of progressive movement in the world", the report concludes.

Relations were renewed and promoted within with the communist parties of Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, India and Morocco.

The League of Yugoslav Communists maintains contacts of exchanges in formation materials also with the communist parties of Canada, Israel and Australia.

The leadership of the communist party of China rejected every cooperation with the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. The report of the central committee says, "With regard to the existence of different views and practice in numerous basic questions of the contemporary struggle for peace and socialism," it is said further on, "the leadership of the communist party of China not only has not held a principled discussion on those questions, but incessantly developed an irresponsible slanderous campaign against the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the socialist Yugoslavia with the aim to undermine reputation of Yugoslavia as a consistent champion of peaceful active coexistence and cooperation on an equal footing between all socialist and progressive forces in the world, and as an active fighter against imperialism and colonialism in all aspects."

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"By developing friendly relations and cooperation on an equal footing with all communist parties, workers and progressive movements in the world, which want such a cooperation. The League of Communists of Yugoslavia gives its contribution to the achievement of unity and consolidation of progressive movement in the world," the report concludes.

COOPERATION -

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It was assessed that cooperation with the Soviet communist party was essentially helped by meetings between the secretary general of the Yugoslav league of communists, Tito, and other league's leaders, with the leading representatives of the central committee of the Soviet communist party in 1962, 1963 and 1964.

Assessed also as fruitful were the meetings and talks with the top party leaders of the united workers' party of Poland, Hungarian revolutionary socialist party, Rumanian workers party, communist party of Czechoslovakia, Bulgarian communist party and the united socialist party of Germany.

The league of communist of Yugoslavia continued, expanded or renewed relations with a number of communist and workers parties in West-European countries in the period between the two congresses. The report also indicates contentful relations with the communist parties of Italy, Belgium, France, Austria and of other countries. It was ~~xxx~~ stressed that particularly intensive and contentful was cooperation with the communist party of Italy and particularly underlined was this year's visit to Yugoslavia of an Italian communist party delegation led by the late Palmiro Togliatti.

It is added that the league of communists of Yugoslavia maintained contacts also with the communist parties of Great Britain and the Netherlands, and with the united socialist party of Iceland.

Belgrade, November 21, 1964. A report of the central committee of the league of communists of Yugoslavia, to be submitted to the league's 5th congress underlines that the league of communists of Yugoslavia has initiated and adopted all proposals leading to stronger equal cooperation between the league of communists of Yugoslavia and other communist parties.

In this part of the report, pertaining to cooperation with communist parties, it is said that the development of fraternal cooperation between Yugoslavia and the USSR in the political, economic and cultural fields has attained the view that "differences on some points should not affect friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries and parties".

It was assessed that cooperation with the Soviet communist party was essentially helped by meetings between the secretary general of the Yugoslav league of communists, Tito, and other league's leaders, with the leading representatives of the central committee of the Soviet communist party in 1962, 1963 and 1964.

Assessed also as fruitful were the meetings and talks with the top party leaders of the united workers' party of Poland, Hungarian Revolutionary Socialist party, Rumanian Workers party, communist party of Czechoslovakia, Bulgarian communist party and the united socialist party of Germany.

The league of communists of Yugoslavia continued, expanded or renewed relations with a number of communist and workers parties in West-European countries in the period between the two congresses. The report also indicates fraternal relations with the communist parties of Italy, Belgium, France, Austria and other countries. It was stressed that particularly intensive and confidential cooperation with the communist party of Italy and particularly underlined was this year's visit to Yugoslavia of an Italian communist party delegation led by the late Palmiro Togliatti.

It is added that the league of communists of Yugoslavia maintained contacts also with the communist parties of Great Britain and the Netherlands, and with the united socialist party of Iceland.

Relations were renewed and promoted ~~with~~ with the communist parties of Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, India and Morocco.

The league of Yugoslav communists maintains contacts of exchanges in formation materials also with the communist parties of Canada, Israel and Mauritius.

The leadership of the communist party of China rejected every cooperation with the league of communists of Yugoslavia, the report of the central committee says, "with regard to existence of different views and practice in numerous basic questions of the contemporary struggle for peace and socialism", it is said further on, "the leadership of the communist party of China not only has not held a principled discussion on those questions, but incessantly developed an irresponsible slanderous campaign against the league of communists of Yugoslavia and the socialist Yugoslavia with the aim to undermine reputation of Yugoslavia as a consistent champion of peaceful active coexistence and cooperation on an equal footing between all socialist and progressive forces in the world, and as an active fighter against imperialism and colonialism in all aspects".

Under the influence of the leadership of the communist party of China leaderships of some other communist parties also joined this campaign.

It is underlined that the central committee of the league of communists of Yugoslavia has pointed to the character of those manifestations and to adverse consequences of the policy of dogmatic, conservative and hegemonistic forces. It is noted that the central committee of the league of communists of Yugoslavia was of the view that unprincipled compromises are nonpermissible concerning principled, essential questions of the international workers movement.

"By developing fruitful relations and cooperation on an equal footing with all communist parties, workers and progressive movements in the world, which want such a cooperation. The league of communists of Yugoslavia gives its contribution to the achievement of unity and consolidation of progressive movement in the world", the report concludes.

Relations were renewed and promoted within with the communist parties of Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, India and Morocco.

The league of Yugoslav communists maintains contacts of exchanges in formation materials also with the communist parties of Canada, Israel and Martinique.

The leadership of the communist party of China rejected every cooperation with the league of communists of Yugoslavia, the report of the central committee says, "with regard to existence of different views and practice in numerous basic questions of the contemporary struggle for peace and socialism." It is said further on, "the leadership of the communist party of China not only has not held a principled discussion on those questions, but incessantly developed an irresponsible and dangerous campaign against the league of communists of Yugoslavia and the socialist Yugoslavia with the aim to undermine reputation of Yugoslavia as a consistent champion of peaceful coexistence and cooperation on an equal footing between all socialist and progressive forces in the world, and as an active fighter against imperialism and colonialism in all aspects."

Under the influence of the leadership of the communist party of China leadership of some other communist parties also joined this campaign.

It is underlined that the central committee of the league of communists of Yugoslavia has pointed to the character of those manifestations and to adverse consequences of the policy of domestic, conservative and hegemonistic forces. It is noted that the central committee of the league of communists of Yugoslavia was of the view that unprincipled compromise are nonnegotiable concerning principles, essential questions of the international workers movement.

"By developing friendly relations and cooperation on an equal footing with all communist parties, workers and progressive movements in the world, which want such a cooperation, the league of communists of Yugoslavia gives its contribution to the achievement of unity and consolidation of progressive movements in the world," the report concludes.



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בלגרד, ד' בטבת תשכ"ה
9 בדצמבר 1964

יוג. 2. 105

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אל : מנהל מזא"ר

מאח : א. קדרון

הנדון: האיכר היוגוסלבי והמפלגה הקומוניסטית

המפלגה הקומוניסטית היוגוסלבית מונה כמיליון חברים (למען הדיוק: 1,031,000); אולם ביניהם רק 87 אלף "עובדי חקלאות". באם נזכור שכמחצית האוכלוסיה (כ-10 מיליון) הם חושבי האזורים הכפריים - נראה מספרם במפלגה כאפסי ביותר.

לפני זמן-מה התגנב בעתון "בורבה" - עתון המפלגה - סיפורו של כפר גדול, מבוסס, ובו 2,000 חושבים. ביניהם רק 30 (שלושים) חברים בסניף המקומי של המפלגה הקומוניסטית.

ומי הם אותם 30 החברים?

3 חשמלאים	8 שוטרים
4 פנסיונרים	5 מורים
6 פועלים	4 פקידים

ואף איכר אחד.

ניסה העתונאי לערוך משאל בקרב הכפרים לסיבת אי-השתייכותם למפלגה. כל אלה שנשאלו השיבו, כולם כאחד, ש- "הם מאד מעריכים את המפלגה ותפקידה, אבל מאחר והם עובדים כ-18 שעות ביממה, אין זמנם פנוי להקדיש עצמם למפלגה".

הצעותיו של העתונאי היו, כמובן, שעל המפלגה להגביר את מסע ההסברה שלה בקרב האיכרים.

אבל למעשה נשאר האיכר היוגוסלבי, כמו בודאי האיכר ברוב ארצות העולם, אינדיבידואליסט ועקשן שהמפלגה הקומוניסטית מהווה בשבילו הגוף האחרון שאליו הוא יהיה מוכן להצטרף מרצונו החופשי.

ושליטי המפלגות הקומוניסטיות לא הצליחו "להתגבר" על בעיה זו. מדוע?

אולי זה נובע מכך שמארקס לא טיפל בבעיה החקלאית?

ב ב ר כ ה,

אברהם קדרון

res. S. 204

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ΠΕΤΡΟΣ: ΗΧΕΙΣ ΠΕΡΙΧΟΡΕΙΣ ΓΛΑΦΕΙΝ ΠΡΟΒΟΛΕΥΟΥΣΑ

Քանի որ պահանջարկը մեծացել է առաջին շաբաթի (հասել
էր 900, 120, 1); չեն փոխվում 78 չափ "հարմար պահանջ". և
հետև լավագույն արդյունք (ս - 01 շաբաթ) ու ինքն իրեն հարմար
- լի առաջին շաբաթի հետք էր.

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၃	ကမ္ဘာ့ဥပဒေ
၄	အမေရိကန်ဥပဒေ
၆	အင်္ဂလန်ဥပဒေ

127 46 811.

[illegible]

ՀԱՅԴՈՐ ՄԸ ԿԵՂԵՄԻ ԻՐ, ԸՅՈՒՄ, ՄԵՐ ԽՅՈՒՄԱՆ ՎՈՐԵՐ ԿՆ ԸՅՍ
ԽՅՈՒՄԱՆ ՄԸ ԵՐԵ ՔԱՐԵՐՈՒ.

[illegible]

ՀՀ-ում առկա են բնական ռեսուրսներ և ինքնուրույն "հոսանք" չեն
լինում:

ՀԱՅԿԱՍՏԱՆԻ ՀԱՆՐԱՊԵՏՈՒԹՅԱՆ ՎԵՐԱԴԱՐՄԱՆ ԳԼԽԱՎՈՐ ԲԱՆԿ

Б Б Г Д Е.

ЖЕЛТО ОУГЛЕ